B. 273
68

...ne Bombay Gazette.

...New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1891.

CUTLER, PALMERS
FAMOUS WHISKIES.

	Per Case. Rs. A.
"Pall Mall," 15 years old	30 0
"Napier Johnstone's" Square Bottle	31 5
Heart Bottle	28 12
"O.B.J."	24 0
Glentromie	24 0
Ben-Tor (cheapest)	22 0

O. V. C. Market Rates.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

...SHIPPING.

...SH INDIA STEAM
...GATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
...d to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,132 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 8th April, and the

S. S. "ASKA," 430 tons, at 8 a.m., on 4th April, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, at 11 a.m., on the 5th April, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,400 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 2nd April, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 28th March, 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked, furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on easy terms. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. KING, BAILLIE & Co., Liverpool.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
M.L. ASIA	Jas. Laird	3569	24th April.
M. BRITANNIA	Jas. Brown	3469	12th May.
L. ARABIA	Geo. Read	3395	30th "

Steamer marked L. proceeds to Liverpool direct.
Steamer marked M. to Marseilles only.
Steamers marked M.L. go to Liverpool via Marseilles and book passengers for both Ports.
Passengers by the Marseilles Steamer can book through to London overland from Marseilles).
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.
All the State Rooms are on the Upper Deck.
For further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 21st March, 1891.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reduction to Family Parties and Missionaries.
Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports. Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c.
Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta: 11, Old Court-House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHEAVIN'S
PATENT RAPID FILTERS.

THE most efficient yet invented. They purify with astonishing rapidity the most offensive, stagnant, or other water, and are fitted with Silver-plated Tap and India Rubber Washer complete.

	Cash prices. Rs. a.
Domestic Filters, in Cream-coloured Stoneware—	
No. 000 Half gallon size	9 8
" " Wicker covered	11 0
" 00 One-and-a-half gallon size	11 8
" " Wicker covered	13 8
" 0 Two-and-a-half gallon size	15 0
" " Wicker covered	17 0
" 1 Three-and-a-half gallon size	20 0
" " Wicker covered	23 8
" 2 Five gallon size	27 0
" 3 Six gallon size	31 0
Pocket Filters (no Traveller should be without one) from	2 10 5 0

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

J. W. MORRIS,
CIGAR MERCHANT AND TOBACCONIST,
7 & 8, BRIGADE ROAD, BANGALORE.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB
And 50 other Clubs, Messes, and Regimental Institutions in India and Burmah.

Buy direct from Manufacturer. A single Box can be had at the rate per 1,000.

SUMATRA LEAF CIGARS.

	Per 1,000. Rs.	Discount on 5,000 to 10,000. per cent.	Discount on 10,000, per cent.	Discount on 20,000. per cent.
Buckinghams	40	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 1	25	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 2	22-8	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 3	20	5	10	15
Connemaras	27-8	10	15	20

TRICHY CIGARS.

Morris' Beehives, No. 1	10-4	10	15	20
Morris' Beehives, No. 2	13-12	5	10	15
O. K. Macs' (Barrel)	15	10	15	20
O. K. Johnsons (Reeds)	16-4	10	15	20
O. K. Dawsons (Straw)	13-12	5	10	15

The above rates are for Cigars, packed in Cedarwood Boxes of 100 (Buckinghams in 50's) delivered at Railway Station, Bangalore.
An extra charge at 6 annas per 1,000, up to 10,000, is made for deal-wood packing cases covered with tarpaulin.
Over 10,000 packed free.

Terms.—To Regimental Institutions, Cash on Receipt of Goods. To trade, and all others, V. P. system for orders under Rs. 100; over that amount, half value to be remitted with order, or satisfactory reference; and Rail Receipt per V. P. Post for balance of amount due.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* will in future be PUBLISHED on SATURDAY MORNING, in consequence of the alteration of Mail Day.

GOLF KIT.

GOLF BALLS, Nos. 26, 27, 27½, and 28.

Cleeks. Irons, Lifting or Pitching. Putters.
Niblicks. Play Clubs or Drivers. Spoons, &c.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE NATIONAL HAIR DYE

REPRODUCES instantaneously the Original Colour of the Hair in its Natural Shade. It is Innocent, Inoffensive, and Pleasant to apply, and the Colour it produces is so natural as to defy detection by the closest observer.

Per Case, with Brushes Complete.....Re. 1-8.

PREPARED IN ENGLAND FOR

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, F. S. MADON & CO., MARKET, BOMBAY.

HOT WEATHER WINES.

RHINE WINES. STILL HOCK.	Qts. Rs.	Pts. Rs. a.
Laubenheimer, light, refreshing	18	70 0
Hockheimer, full body, fine aroma	26	1 0 0
Rudesheimer, old dry, and delicate	33	17 8
Steinwein, very choice, fine, old	27	... ...

SAUTERNES.	Rs. a.
Graves, a full flavoured Wine ..... per doz.	19 0
Barsac, fine rich claret ..... "	23 0
Superior Sauterne, well matured ..... "	30 0
Carlowitz, fine flavour (Hungarian) ... "	20 0

BOMBAY: Oriental Bank Buildings, and Byculla Bridge. PHILLIPS & CO. Ld. POONA: Temple House, Camp, & Bhoodwar Peth, City.
WINE AND GENERAL IMPORT MERCHANTS AND AGENTS.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

BRIDLES,
BREAST PLATES, MARTINGALES, HEAD COLLARS, GIRTHS, STIRRUPS, LAMPS, IRONS AND LEATHERS.

HORSE CLOTHING.
BOXWOOD MEASURING STANDARDS.
VETERINARY SURGEONS' APPARATUS, PATENT CLIPPERS, AND HORSE TAIL SHEARS.
LEATHER AND FELT NUMDAHS, BODY ROLLERS, SURCINGLES, KNEE CAPS, AND SADDLE CLOTHS.

WHIPS
FOR RIDING, DRIVING AND HUNTING.

MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.
NEW REGULATION SADDLES
FOR
INFANTRY MOUNTED OFFICERS.
SWORD BELTS WITH BRACES AND SABRETACHES, SWORD KNOTS, AND SPURS
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS AND IMPORTERS.

BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

SPENCER & CO.'S INDIAN CIGARS.

THE following Cigars are made from an admixture of Dindigul Tobacco with the finest Sumatra Leaf, and bear our registered trade mark

"SALISBURYS."

	Rs. a.
HAVANNAH-SHAPED, 6 inches long, in Cedar-wood boxes of 50, per box	... 2 8

"IMPERIALS."

HAVANNAH-SHAPED, 5 inches long, rather thicker than "Salisburys," put up in boxes of 50 ... ... per box	2 0

"MAYOS."

MANILLA-SHAPED, 5 inches long ... ... per box of 100	3 8

"BEACONSFIELDS."

Are manufactured in three sizes, put up in Cedar-wood boxes of 100.

No. 1—4½	inches long ... ... per box	8 0
" 2—4	" ... ... "	2 12
" 3—3½	" (thin)... ... ... "	2 8

SPENCER & CO.,
MADRAS.

NOW READY.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR APRIL, 1891.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD,
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
MAP OF INDIA,
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

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REPAIRS. To watches, clocks, chronometers, &c., by First Class Practical men only, and under the direct supervision of our Managing Director. REPAIRS.

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WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
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REPAIRS. To Jewellery of all kinds, Missing Gems replaced at moderate charges. Fancy Jewellery or Rings to special design made on the premises by trained workmen. All repairs executed with neatness and despatch. REPAIRS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.
DIAMOND MERCHANTS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

REPAIRS. To Spectacles and Eye-glasses. New Frames, New Springs, &c. All work in this line is under the personal superintendence of an Optician, and every satisfaction is guaranteed. REPAIRS.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

REPAIRS. To Pianofortes by competent Europeans. Pianos tuned and renovated at rates commensurate with through good work, old Pianos re-done as good as new. REPAIRS.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS PIANOS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.
ELECTROTECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.
CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
AND CONTRACTORS FOR
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.

THOS. COOK & SON.
REGISTERED LONDON BANKERS,
HAVE pleasure in announcing the ADDITION to their GENERAL PASSENGER AGENCY of an

ARMY AGENCY AND BANKING BRANCH

at their Bombay Office, on MARCH 30TH, after which Date they will be pleased to open Current and Deposit Accounts, issue Letters of Credit, Circular Notes, payable throughout the World and to transact every Description of Banking Business.

13, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
CAPITAL.....£3,200,000.
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
LONDON OFFICE, 32, Threadneedle Street, E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

E. C. MONOD,
Rampart Row, W. Acting Manager.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£1,05,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received for which at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per Annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the Exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

JAMES GREENWOOD,
Manager.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
DEPOSITS received, subject to 12 months' notice, at 5 per cent. per Annum; for shorter periods rates will be furnished on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over.
Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital.....$ 100,00,000. Paid up...$ 92,96,677·07
Balance in Course of Payment.....$ 7,03,322·93
Reserve Fund.....$ 08,06,595·31
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$100,00,000·00

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

E. DE BOVIS, *Acting Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
ALBERT DEACON, Esq. (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
S. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 3, Lombard Street, E. C.
A. H. PHILLPOTTS, Esq., Carshalton, Surrey.
THOMAS JACKSON, } Managers.
EWEN CAMERON, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

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BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SINGAPORE.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at ... per cent. per Annum on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 500, and on Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,00,000.
On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at ... per cent.
Terms for shorter periods on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business.
Drafts granted on London and the other commercial places in Europe, India, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—47, Threadneedle Street, London.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£466,500
RESERVE FUND.....£140,000

LONDON BANKERS.

BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at ... per cent. per Annum on the daily balances when not less than Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest will be allowed on sums under Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—
For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per Annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
J. BUCHAN,
Manager.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

Lessees .....Mr. GEORGE CROFTON and Mr. ALLAN HAMILTON.

GREAT ATTRACTIONS FOR EASTER WEEK.

THURSDAY, "OUR FLAT."

FRIDAY, April 3, "EAST LYNNE."

SATURDAY, April 4,

OWING TO THE MODELS ARRIVING TOO LATE, "THE MIDDLEMAN" IS POSTPONED, AND IN LIEU, THE SINGING COMEDY, MY SWEETHEART, will be produced.

Prices:—Rs. 4, 3, 2, and 1.

Soldiers in Uniform half-price to Fourth Seats.

Box Plan now open at SOUNDY and Co.

Doors open 8-30 P.M. Commence at 9 sharp.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

THE NEXT CONCERT will take place IN THE TOWN HALL ON TUESDAY, 7TH APRIL, 9-15 P.M., when will be performed "THE BRIDE OF DUNKERROW." A Dramatic Cantata by HENRY SMART.

SOLOISTS:

"The Sea Maiden"	Miss N. TUDBALL.
"The Sea King"	Mr. M. F. REID.
"The Lord of Dunkerrow"	Mr. R. F. CHISHOLM.
Mr. G. R. JOHNSTON	Hon. Accompanist.
Mr. R. B. NIXON	Hon. Conductor.

Plan on view, and Tickets available at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co. on and after SATURDAY, 4th April.

C. M. MOBERLY, Hon. Secretary.

SEQUAH

SPEAKS

ON THE

BORI BUNDER

EVERY EVENING

AT 5-30.

COME AND HEAR HIM.

New Consignment at Hand.

LAGARDE & CO.'S

CHAMPAGNE

Equal to any Sold at Rs. 36 per doz. qts.

Rs. 28 per 1 doz. qts.

25 per 2 " pints.

DENISON & CO.,

53, MUMMUM STREET, FORT.

SUB-AGENTS FOR

MESSRS. CROFT, WELLS & CO.

NOTICE.

WE have THIS DAY COMMENCED BUSINESS as GENERAL MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS, at 29, Meadow Street.

STARK, WINKLER & Co.

Bombay, 2nd April.

NOTICE.

THE ATTENTION of the public is called to Government Notification, Marine Department, No. 22, dated 4th March, 1891, showing the ALTERATIONS proposed to be made in the DEPARTURES under the Inland Steam Vessels Act VI of 1884. A copy of the Notification accompanies to-day's issue of the *Bombay Gazette*.

ALCOCK ASHDOWN & CO., LD.

NOTICE

is hereby given that the FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND of this Company is declared and made payable on and after the 6th instant, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, at the registered office of the Company, No. 10, Bank Street, Fort, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's register this day, on production of share certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from this day to the 5th instant, both days inclusive.

ALCOCK ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH, Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 2nd April, 1891.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS, in duplicate, will be received by the Undersigned Officer in charge, Madras Arsenal, up to 2 P.M. on the 15th April and opened at 11 A.M. on the 20th April, 1891, for supply of sugars (loaf and candy) for the Madras Arsenal, up to 31st March, 1892. The term "loaf sugar" to include supply of chores. If equivalents to the specified, in excess of original tender, a list of stores can be obtained on application to this office. Tenders will only be received on printed forms procurable for 8 annas in this office.

Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 5 per cent. in Bank receipts, a guaranteed by which will be returned to the exception of the contract deal or rejection of the tender.

Tenderers not complying with these conditions will be rejected, the accepted Tenderer must execute an agreement. In the event of his failing to take it up, his earnest money will be forfeited.

On failure of contract, it shall be competent for the Inspector General of Ordnance, Madras, to confiscate the whole or any part of the Security deposit to Government at his own discretion.

Parties tendering are requested to give their address in full.

The rates are required for the articles delivered at Madras.

T. T. VAUGHAN, Major, R. A., Ordnance Officer in charge.

Madras Arsenal, 30th March 1891.

THE UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE

IS THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED IN THE EAST.

Has its Funds invested in Government Paper and other First-Class Securities.

Has returned to Policy-Holders during the last 50 years an average of 47½ per cent. annually in Cash Bonuses.

NO OTHER OFFICE IN INDIA CAN SHOW SUCH A RESULT.

CLAIMS SETTLED PROMPTLY.

Apply to

KING, KING & Co.,

Agents and Secretaries, Bombay.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WE, the Undersigned have PURCHASED the BUSINESS of BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS, NEWSPAPER AND PERIODICAL AGENTS, lately carried on at MEADOW STREET, FORT, under the Name and Style of HORMUSJEE, SORABJEE AND Co., and the STOCK-IN-TRADE and the GOOD-WILL thereof from Charles Agnew Turner, Esquire, Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate and Effects of Ardesir Hormusjee Banajee, lately carrying on the said business under the above name of HORMUSJEE, SORABJEE & Co.

We regret we cannot continue to supply the Constituents of the said HORMUSJEE, SORABJEE & Co. with the MAGAZINES, REVIEWS, and NEWSPAPERS, the Annual Subscriptions for which have been already paid to the said Insolvent Ardesir Hormusjee Banajee by them, owing to there being no arrangement between the Official Assignee and us on the subject. In order, however, to give facility to our intending Customers, we are ready henceforth to register Subscribers.

We are putting the whole Business on a New and more Solid Footing, and with a view to work efficiently the

NEWSPAPER AND PERIODICAL DEPARTMENT

We have secured the services of an able man, who has great experience in this Business. We hope, and are fully confident, to give every satisfaction to our intending Customers.

Intending Subscribers are most respectfully requested to register their orders as soon as possible.

NONE SO REGULAR.

D. B. TARAPOREVALA, SONS & CO., SUCCESSORS TO HORMUSJEE, SORABJEE & Co.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TEAKWOOD BOARDS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 100 tons of 1" and ½" TEAKWOOD BOARDS.

Specification and form of Tender can be obtained from the undersigned.

Tenders which must be on the Company's form, sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 1,000 will be received by the Agent at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire) on Wednesday, the 8th April next, after which hour no Tender will be taken.

The Deposit will be held by the Company as security for the due and proper fulfilment of the contract, and in case of failure on the contractor's part, the Railway Company may cancel the contract and forfeit the deposit without the necessity of proving any absolute loss by the transaction.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 21st March, 1891.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Shin and Railway Slopes, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

હેપ્તુલા શેકઆદમજી કુંપ

i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,

Agents for Messrs. Curtiss and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Millowners' Association will be held in the Rooms of the Association, Graham's Buildings, on SATURDAY, the 4th April, 1891, at 3-30 p.m., to transact the following business:—

I.—To receive the Report of the Committee for the period from 1st July 1889 to 31st December 1890.

II.—To elect a Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Association, and to elect Six Members of the Committee in place of those who retire from office, but who are eligible for re-election; and to transact any other business that may be brought forward.

By Order of the Committee,

HORMAR ARDESHIR, Secretary.

Bombay, 26th March, 1891.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LD.

OF VICTORIA ST., WESTMINSTER, LONDON.

BOMBAY DEPOT, APOLLO ST., FORT, BOMBAY.

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The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

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The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. All claims PROMPTLY SETTLED in BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

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Fire Premium for 1882	£309,630	0	0
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COMPOUND RENAL PILLS.

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BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	30,000	500	20	8 p.c. p.a.	933½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	980
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	910
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	120-25
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£25
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	330
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	160
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	160
Silver Share..	..	..	..	..	104
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	7	950
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	450 790xd
Apollo	750	2,400	2,208	Nil.	205
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	350
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	127½
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	800	1,000	1,000	..	505
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	16	90
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	45 dvd	345
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,360
English Press and Manfg.					190
Fort	180	250	..	Rs. 20	350
French	515	8,500	8,500	50	520
Harvey and Sabapathy	308	500	all	20	
Hemgoli Press Co., Ld.	450	450	500	30	410xd
Khangaum	750	100	all	32½	145
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	240	450	450	54	415
Mercantile	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mofussil Co	1,000	125	125	10	60-61½
Munmar M.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	427½
New Berar	1,000	250	all	Rs. 15	192½
New Indian	1,200	500	500	45	540
Prince of Wales	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	96½
Sabapathy (Bellary)	662	500	500	40	350
Saseoon	300	500	500	50	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,200
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	410
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	75	210
Volkart	..	500		Rs. 80	757
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	510
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	4	79xd
Bellary S.& W. Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	5 pr.ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	670
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	800	500	500	20	385xd
Central India	3,750	500	500	45	975xd
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	910xd
Connaught Mills	800	500	25	10 pr. ct	620
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	20	635
Coorla Mills	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	460
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	515
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	850
Empress	2,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	590
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	570
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	105
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	765xd
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	25	10 pr. ct.	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	585
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	700
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	..	325-30
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	990
James Greaves	1,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	620
Jaffer Alli	680	500	500	Nil.	345
Jamabed Manufacturing Co.	11,000	250	250	10	240
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	25	780
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	590
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	670
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil.	525
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	630
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	192
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	990
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,900
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	260
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	50	pr. ct.	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 50	1,285
Mazagon	6,000	250	250	0	120
Morarji Goculdas	1,950	1,000	1,00	70	1,600
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct	10
National	5,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	170
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	25	750
Oriental	6,720	625	625	10	440
People of India	1,000	250	25	Nil.	5
Presidency Mills Co(Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	35	1,155
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	1,385
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	415
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	100 nom
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12	267½xd
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	245
Star of India	1,600	1,000	1,000	40	565
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	425
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	24	360
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	750
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	722
Ripon Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,040
Lord Reay's Mg.	445	1,000	1,000	25	700
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	800
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	720-25
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				Last half-yearly	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	..	£100	All	5 p.c.	£400
B. B. & C. I. R. New £12 Shares	..	£12	..	do.	£20
MISCELLANEOUS.				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	250
Back Bay Mills	750	150	150	7½	190
Badham Pile	500	50	50	12	40
Bapty Bros.	5,000	100	100	12	97
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	6,625	200	185	18	44
Bombay Fire Insurance	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	100 nom
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	600	2,500	1,000	70	850
Do. New Issue.	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,475
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	500	375	625	33½	870
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	1,250	100	25	25	94
Bombay Flour Mill	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	63
Deccan Ice Co.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	880-85
Deccan Paper Mills	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	20
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	400
Empire Fire Insurance	1,500	200	200	Rs. 11	180-181½
Geyer & Co., Ld.	5,000	5,000	1,000	7½ pr. ct	1,050 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety-Ship Assn.	500	100	70	..	70 nom
John Roberts & Co	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct	13
Kemp & Co.	1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	75
Kurrachee Landing	4,000	200	175	20½	298
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 5	84
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	51-52 ex dn
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	..	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	80	12 pr. ct.	180
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	65
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	385
Prince of Wales Fire Ins.	250	5,000	1,000	N dvd	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	..	50
Soundy & Co., Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100	9	80
Treacher & Co.	1,000	100	100 & 30	..	77
Thacker & Co.	2,000	500	all	85	980
Telephone Co.	1,500	100	100	10	91
Western India Flour	9,200	25	25	5-8	14
	..	..	..	..	16

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	22-4
China Leaf	,,	22-8 nom.
Bar Gold, New	,,	21-12 ,,
Do. Old	,,	21-14 ,,
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	,,	22-4
English Sovereigns	,,	14-1-6
Do. Dragons	,,	14-1-6
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	,,	106-9
Bar Silver 17 Do.	,,	106-11
Gross Silver	,,	106

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

"Our Flat," Novelty Theatre, 9 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The steamer Satara arrived yesterday from Calcutta, &c.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—H. M. S. Boadicea, for Colombo, &c.; R. Rubattino (s), Genoa; Tanjore (s), Jeddah, &c.; King Arthur (s), Persian Gulf; Springfields (s), Havre; Heathfields (s), Bussorah; Gwalior (s), Hongkong; Kapurthala (s), Karachi, &c.; Florence (s), Marseilles, &c.; Cyrene (s), Havre; Nedjed (s), Antwerp; Imperator (s), Trieste, &c.; Sirdhana (s), Calcutta; and Vadola (s), Calcutta.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending 28th March, 1891, shows in total earnings an increase of Rs. 1,52,676, in the receipts.

A TRAM CAR ACCIDENT.—Haree Bajeeba, a Hindoo labourer, aged 48 years, was brought into the G. T. HOspital yesterday evening by a Police Constable in an unconscious state. While passing along the Pydhonee Street with a load on his head he was knocked down by a tram-car that came from behind him, and dislocated his left leg.

A FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held yesterday afternoon, at the morgue, by Dr. Thomos Blaney, the Coroner, on the body of Ramlal, aged 40 years, a ship-labourer. It appeared that on the night of Tuesday last, at 10 o'clock, deceased was walking across the beam of the hatch of the s.s. Ida, with a lantern in his hand, when he lost his balance, and fell on the deck from a height of fifteen feet. He suffered severe injuries to his head. He was being removed to the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, when he died on the way. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE.—The Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will perform the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, at 5-45 this evening:—

Overture	Military	Embury.
Valse	Venetian Song	Bucalossi.
Euphonion Solo	Maria di Rohan	Donezitti.
Polka	Forget-me-not	J. David.
Fantasia	Paul Jones	Planquette.
Quadrille	Minstrels	Kuhner.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A FATAL FALL.—Dr. Thomas Blaney, the Coroner, held an enquiry yesterday afternoon, at the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital, respecting the death of Hadoomiya Abdoolla, a mendicant, aged 60 years. About two months ago deceased while walking along the Jail-road, Byculla, tried to cross the street in order to avoid an empty bullock-cart, but lost his balance and fell heavily on the ground sustaining severe injuries to his left hip. He was immediately removed to the J. J. Hospital, where after two months he died yesterday morning. An open verdict was recorded.

A PROFESSIONAL SHARPER.—Namkhan Esmail, a notorious Mahomedan character, was yesterday placed before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, by Inspector Nelmes charged with seven different thefts. On Sunday last the accused, was seen loitering about at Falkland Road in a suspicious manner, and was at once arrested. Two days previously a report had been made to the Police by a woman, named Asabai, living at Falkland Road stating, that several pieces of wearing apparel and cooking pots, of the collective value of Rs. 60 had been stolen from her house, about eight days ago. On being questioned the accused confessed to having stolen the property. Inquiries were made at the shops of several Marwarees, and it was found that the accused had pledged with the marwarees a number of articles, all stolen from various houses at Falkland-Road, Nalbazaar, and Bhoiwoda. The Magistrate convicted the accused on all the charges and sentenced him to an accumulated term of three years' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING OF A MINOR.—At the Esplanade Police Courts yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, the case in which Sandal Beebee, a purdah lady, Moolabux Roora, and Ali Moolabux are charged at the instance of Sayid Jaffer Sayid Meer with kidnapping his step-daughter, Khateeza, a girl alleged to be a minor, came up for hearing. The information filed by the complainant stated that the families of both parties had been acquainted with each other for three years. The complainant had married the girl's mother about thirteen years ago. About the beginning of last month she was told that her daugter was missing, and from enquiries made as to her whereabouts it was ascertained that she had been seen on two occasions in the Northbrook Gardens, with Ali Maolabux before her disappearance. The girl was finally traced about a fortnight ago to Futhehpore, where she had been living with the third accused. The pair were escorted to Bombay by the police and placed before the magistrate in company with the other two accused. Sandal and Moolabux Roora was identified by her parents. After recording the evidence of the prosecutor concerning the age of Kateeza the Magistrate remanded the case for another hearing.

A THIEF BY PROFESSION.—Narayen Dinanath, a young Hindoo, having no fixed abode, was yesterday placed before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Girgaum Police Court, by Inspector Nelmes, on seven charges of theft. The accused is a bad character and for the past few months has been living by thefts. During the last two months he committed seven thefts in different parts of the town without being detected. On Friday last at about 8 o'clock in the evening accused entered the shop of Govind Janardan, a turban-folder, living at Thakoordwar. He told the shop-keeper that he had a few turbans to be folded, and so wanted to know what he would be charged. While the shop-keeper was engaged in folding a turban accused took a turban that was lying near him and walked out of the shop, saying that the rates did not suit him. The shop-keeper at once followed and arrested the accused and gave him over to the police. Several Marwarees showed the police things pledged to them by the accused, who at once confessed to having stolen them and pointed out the various places from which he had stolen them. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to an accumulated term of two years' rigorous imprisonment.

A CURIOUS CASE.—Rama Mahadoo and Narayen Sitaram, two Hindoo mill-hands, were yesterday placed before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Girgaum Police Court, by Inspector Hiscocks charged with theft of a piece of cloth, valued at Rs. 6. It appeared that the two accused entered an unoccupied bunglow, at Chinchpoogly on the night of Sunday last, forcing their way in by bending two of the iron bars of a window. The accused ransacked the bungalow, which, however, contained few things as it was undergoing repairs. The accused found in it only one piece of cloth, which was kept there by the contractor, who had taken charge of the repairs, to cover the ceiling. Dhunajee Mayajee, also a mill-hand and friend of the accused, who lives in a cottage in the compound of that bungalow, saw the accused coming out of the bungalow with the cloth. He said he did not suspect that they had entered the bungalow with any other than honest intentions as they were his neighbours living in the same compound, and took no notice of the matter. The next day a complaint was made to the police reporting the theft. The police arrested the two accused on suspicion. They confessed to have committed the theft. Dhunajee Mayajee gave evidence saying that he had seen the two accused coming out of the bungalow, but that he did not suspect they had gone there to commit theft. The Magistrate held that he must have helped the accused in committing the theft and sentenced him along with the others to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

THE Nice correspondent of the *Times* tells us what has since happened to the visitor from London whose feet in breaking the bank at Monte Carlo was chronicled the other day. It appears that his temporary good fortune resulted in some very high play, the outcome of which was that he lost not only the amount of his fourteen maximum stakes, but over £15,000 in addition. A young English earl who, on Monday last, almost accomplished the feat of breaking another trente-et-quarante table by winning 136,000 fr. has since lost that and several thousand pounds also, and an Italian duke has left over 1,000,000 fr. during the past week or two in the coffers of the bank. This is but a repetition of the usual experience of gamblers at Monte Carlo. Play long enough and the bank is sure to get the best of the game.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "RESTORERS." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 8s. 6d per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co., Limited, Farringdon-Road London, England.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley presided a sitting of the Court yesterday, when the following, among other matters, were heard.

RE MAHOMEDBHOY ALLOO AND OTHERS.

Mr. Lang, on behalf of an opposing creditor, asked for an adjournment of the hearing of the rule *nisi* for contempt of court on the ground that the books of account of the insolvents had not been inspected, as they had not been lodged with the Official Assignee. The rule had been granted at the instance of Fazul Sachidina, one of the insolvents, who alleged that he was not a partner of the other insolvents. The learned counsel's client was not in a position to show cause against the rule in the absence of the insolvents' books of accounts. Mr. Inverarity, on behalf of Fazal Sachidina, opposed the application on the ground that his client had no control over the firm's books of accounts, because he was merely a servant of the insolvents. After some discussion, his lordship adjourned the hearing of the rule until after an examination of the account books.

RE BABOOL BHOGA MAHIMWALLA.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, moved for an extension of the *interim* order and for leave to amend the schedule. The insolvent now made up his books of account, and it was necessary to amend the schedule accordingly. His lordship granted the application.

RE NARANDAS MADHOWJEE JAMNAGARWALLA.

Mr Dhairyavan, for the insolvent, asked for a rule *nisi* calling upon the creditors to show cause why the insolvent should not be granted his discharge. The application was not opposed, and it was granted.

RE DYAL HEMRAJ AND OTHERS.

Mr Manker, for the insolvents, applied for an *interim* order. Mr Robertson, for an opposing creditor, opposed the application. Mr Manker afterwards applied for a week's adjournment in order to enable his clients to answer affidavits made against them. His lordship granted the latter application.

RE MANOCKJEE EDALJEE TODDYWALLA.

Mr. Dhairyavan, for an opposing creditor, asked for a postponement of the hearing for a fortnight on the ground that the insolvent had nearly settled with all his creditors. Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, consented to a postponement, applying at the same time for an extension of the *interim* order. Both the applications were granted.

RE KARIMBHOY IBRAHIM BORA.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, asked for an extension of the order, remarking that trustees had been appointed, who had settled with all the creditors except those residing up-country. His lordship granted a month's extension of the *interim* order.

RE TOOLSEYDAS HARJIVANDAS.

Mr. Dhairyavan, for the insolvent, asked for a month's postponement on the ground that a suit was pending in the Surat Court, which had just been decided against the insolvent, who had, however, filed an appeal against the decision. Mr. Manker, for the creditor, said that his client was successful in the suit, in which the Court held that the sale by the insolvent to his mother was colourable and fraudulent. The insolvent had appealed from the decision but the disposal of the appeal would take sometime. His lordship adjourned the matter for four months.

RE THOMAS MELVILLE LINDSLEY.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted an *interim* order.

RE GOCULDAS NENSEY.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of an opposing creditor, Mr. Lukhmidas Khimjee, applied for a postponement of the hearing for three months, remarking that the matter was restored to the board for hearing last week, but that his client had not been able to inspect the books of account. The insolvent, who appeared in person, opposed the application, saying it was made only for the purpose of harassing him. His lordship adjourned the matter till the 1st July next.

RE JAMSETJEE DHUNJEEBHOY MAISTRE.

The insolvent came up in person for his discharge. His lordship, on looking over the schedule, said he had been contracting debts without the hope of being able to repay them, and that his discharge was therefore adjourned for a year.

RE SHEIK MAHOMED BIN SHEIK ALI.

This was the man's fifth insolvency; and his discharge was therefore adjourned for eighteen months.

RE CANJEE JAITHA THUCKER.

On looking over the schedule, his lordship considered that the insolvent had been recklessly contracting debts. The schedule was very unsatisfactory, and the discharge was adjourned for eighteen months.

DISCHARGES.

The undermentioned insolvents were granted discharges:—Keroba Gunpat Kassar; John Alfred Pinto and another; Hajee Ibrahim bin Shaik Ahmed and others; Sundarjee Hansraj Mangrolia; Manokjee Cullianjee; Luxmon Eukaty; Byramjee Jamsetjee Darcowalla; Dhunjee Jaitha Patel; Velljee Ludha; Alfred Carvalho; and Bawanjee Nathoo Maniar.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—APRIL 1.

Owen, Surg-Major, Bengal, M S, on furlough, from Umballa.
Penrose, Capt, Ro, D Ire, Force, on furlough, from Deolali.
Clarke, Lieut, Bengal, R A, on leave, from Umballa.

DEPARTURES—MARCH 31.

Richardson, Vety-Surgn, Bo A V D, on duty, to Neemuch.

APRIL 1.

Hamilton, Surgn-Major, 10th B I, on furlough, to Englaud.
Spencer, Major, Bo, R A, on leave, to England.
Adam, Col, Bo Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Priestley, Lt, Bengal, 2nd Infy H C, on duty, to Bolarum.
Sarkies, Surgeon, Bo, I M S, on duty, to Ahmednagar.
Smith, Capt, Bo, on medical certificate, to England.
Hudson, 2nd Lt, Bengal, Conat Rangers, on duty, to Ferozpore.
Butler, Capt, Bo, 18th Hussars, from leave, to Mhow.
Heneker, Lt, Bo, Conat Rangers, on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 2nd April, 1891.

1. The Company competitions for H. E. the Governor's Prizes will take place at 4-30 p.m. on Saturday next, the 4th instant, on the Esplanade, opposite the Gymkhana. The Officers and Volunteers of the competing teams will wear red uniform, helmets, arms and accoutrements. Officers and Volunteers present as spectators may wear white, with swords or side-arms.

2. Members who do not intend to take part in the competition for H. E. the Governor's Prizes are requested to return their arms and accoutrements to Head-quarters at once.

3. The Silver Cup presented as a shooting prize to the members of the "A" Company, will be fired for at the Coorla Ranges on Monday morning next, the 6th instant.

4. There will be Company drill for the "D" Company on Friday, the 3rd instant, behind the Town Hall, at 5-30 p.m. Full dress with rifles, &c.

5. There will be Company Drill for the "C" Company behind the Town Hall on Friday next, the 3rd instant, at 5-30 p.m. Dress, red uniform, helmets, arms, and accoutrements. All members of the team are requested to attend.

6. The following is a list of the successful candidates for proficiency certificates:—Full marks—168:—2nd Lieut S Tomlinson, marks 137; Major H A Acworth, marks 135; Lieut J W Smith, marks 127; 2nd Lieut J H Ferneaux, marks 117; Cr Sergt E W Fern, marks 151; Sergt A Pitcher, marks 151; Sergt A G Roberts, marks 148; Corpl J A McKinnon, marks 146; Vol A Lynn, marks 145; Lce Sergt W H Brewer, marks 143; Lce Corpl W D Small, marks 142; Sergt J Robinson, marks 140; Lce-Corpl F A Ingle, marks 139; Sergt F B Davenport, marks 136; Sergt J Power, marks 136; Vol J M Talbot marks 135; Lce-Corpl C O'Connor, marks 134; Cadet A S Shaw, marks 134; Cadet A Conway, marks 134; Corpl E Day, marks 132; Cadet P J Kennedy, marks 132; Sergt Instr of Musk J Limpus, marks 129; Sergt J Moore, marks 127; Cadet D Kelly, marks 127; Cadet E Hoogwerf, marks 121; Sergt J Francis, marks 116; Cadet S Leao, marks 111; Lce-Corpl O Gorman, marks 101; Lce-Corpl V Hoogwerf, marks 100; and Corpl E Flynn, marks 98. If required, the examination papers can be obtained on application at Head-quarters.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. The following is a list of the successful candidates for proficiency certificates:—Full marks—132. Sergt F A Reddie, marks 120; and Sergt J M Eyrie, marks 84.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain
Adjutant, B. V. Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 2nd April, 1891.

1. The carbine prizes presented by Major G. W. Roughton (vide Prize Scheme 1890-91) will be competed for on the Coorla Range from 6 to 9 on the morning, and from 4 to 6 on the evening, of Saturday next, the 4th instant. Trains leave Victoria Terminus at 5-30, 6, 6-30, and 7 o'clock in the morning, and at 2-30, 3, 3-30, and 4 o'clock in the evening.

2. The following drills for No. 2 Battery will take place at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters:—
To-day, 5-45 p.m.—Squad Drill.
To-morrow, 5-45 p.m.—Gun Drill.

3. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to No. 2 Battery:—
No. 230 Gr. W. F. Zurhorst, from the 26th ultimo.
No. 231 Gr. I. H. Wall, from the 30th ultimo.

4. Members who have finished their class and who do not intend to fire for prizes on Saturday, are requested to return their arms and accoutrements to Head-quarters *at once*.

By Order,
(Sd.) A. LESLIE, Captain,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*N.-W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette.*)

APPOINTMENT DEPARTMENT.

Leave of Absence.

Mr J N Sharpe, Dist Supdt of Police, Allahabad, privilege leave for 23 days, from 30th Mar 1891, or subsequent date.

Mr W W Clifford, Dist Supdt of Police, Sitapur, privilege leave for 3 months, from 20th April 1891, or subsequent date.

Mr J Fitzpatrick, Civil Surg, Hamirpur, privilege leave for 1 month, from 2nd Apl 1891, or subsequent date.

Mr A J Lawrence, Commr, Meerut Div, privilege leave for 3 months, from 1st May 1891, or subsequent date.

Appointments.

Mr P B Reid, Asst Dist Supdt of Police, Allahabad, to officiate as Dist Supdt of Police of that dist, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr J N Sharpe or until further orders.

Mr P B Bramley, Asst Dist Supdt of Police, Etawah, to officiate as Dist Supt of Police of that dist until further orders.

Mr W C Manners Smith, Offg Asst Dist Supdt of Police, Benares, to officiate as Dist Supdt of Police, Sitapur, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr W W Clifford, or until further orders.

In supersession of Notification No 114611-843 A-58, dated 20th Mar 1891, Col F Currie, Commr, Sitapur Div, to be Commr of the Fyzabad Div from date on which he took charge from Mr M L Ferrar.

(*Punjab Gazette*)

FOREST DEPARTMENT.

21st Mar.—Mr A M Reuther, Depy Consvr of Forest Chamba Div, is granted privilege leave of absence for 3 months, under Articles 277 and 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, from the 25th Apl 1891, or such subsequent date as he may be relieved.

18th Mar.—Col C H T Marshall, Divl Judge, Lahore, has obtained special leave of absence for 4 months and 4 days, under Articles 318 and 671 of the Civil Service Regulations, from 28th of Mar 1891, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

19th Mar.—J R. Drummond, Depy Commr, Gurgaon, has obtained special leave of absence for 6 months under Article 348 of the Civil Service Regulations from 10th of Apl 1891, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

20th Mar.—Mr A Williams, Under Secy to the Govt of the Punjab, has obtained privilege leave of absence for 3 months, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, from afternoon of the 18th of Mar 1891.

23rd Mar.—Mr. H J Maynard Asst Commr, is appointed to officiate as Under-Secy to the Govt of the Punjab from afternoon of the 18th of Mar 1891, vice Mr A William proceeding on leave.

Mr A Meredith, Asst Commr, who has been permitted to return to duty before the expiration of the furlough granted to him in *Punjab Government Gazette* Notification No 93, dated the 5th of Feby 1890, is appointed to officiate as Divl Judge, Derajat, from afternoon of the 16th of Mar 1891, *vice* Mr M L Dames, proceeding on furlough.

24th Mar.—In anticipation of his services being placed at the disposal of the Punjab Govt Capt W A B Dennys 26th Punjab Infy, is appointed to officiate temporarily as Cant Magist of Peshawar, in addition to his Mily duties, from afternoon of the 17th of Mar 1891, *vice* Capt G H Watson, proceeding on furlough.

25th Mar.—The Rev H W Bush, Chaplain of Campbellpore, is transferred to Delhi, from 4th of Apl 1891, or such subsequent date as he may assume charge of his duties, *vice* the Rev J Moulson.

The Rev J Moulson Chaplain of Delhi, is transferred to Hazara, from such date as he may assume charge of his duties, in succession to the Rev C Swynnerton.

Mr W O Clark, Dist Judge, is appointed to officiate as Divl Judge, Lahore, from forenoon of the 23rd of Mar 1891, *vice* Col C H T Marshall, proceeding on leave.

JUDICIAL.

6th Mar.—Under the provisions of section 19. subsection (1) of the Punjab Courts Act, 1884, Mr A Meredith is appointed Divl Judge of the Divl Court of the Derajat Civil Div.

In supersession of Punjab Government Gazette Notification No. 29 A, dated the 10th of Jan 1891, and under the provisions of Sec 20 of the Punjab Courts Act, 1884, the Depy Commr of Sialkot for the time being is appointed to be Dist Judge of the Civil Dist of Sialkot.

MEDICAL AND SANITARY.

23rd Mar.—Surg A R W Sedgefield, Supdt of the Chenawan Central Jail, is posted to Murree as Civil Surg, from a afternoon of the 14th of March 1891, vice Brigade Surg CJ Churchill.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

19th Mar.—Mr R Sale Bruere, Dist Supdt of Police, Karnal, has obtained privilege leave for three months, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, from 15th Apl.

23rd Mar.—Mr J M Bishop, Asst Dist Supdt of Police, Delhi, is appointed to officiate as Dist Supdt of Police, Karnal, during the absence, on leave of Mr Bruere, or until further orders.

24th Mar.—Lieut F C D Amesbury, Dist Supdt of Police, Dera Ismail Khan, has obtained special leave for 6 months, under Article 348 of the Civil Service Regulations, from 17th Apl or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. F. H. Palin. Asst Dist Supdt of Police, Moolatan, is appointed to officiate as Dist Supdt of Police, Dera Ismail Khan, vice Lieut Amesbury, proceeding on special leave.

GENERAL ORDERS BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, 24th March 1891.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment, subject to the approval of His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief:—

2nd Battn Rol West Surrey Regt—Lieut A W Taylor, to be Adjt, vice Capt H P L Estridge, deceased.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

9th Bengal Lancers—Lieut G S Sheppard, Officiating Wing Officer on probation, 27th Punjab Infantry, to be Offig Squdrn Officer on probation.

12th Bengal Cavalry—Lieut E M J Molyneux, 3rd Dragoon Guards, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps to be Offig Sqdn Officer on probation.

6th Bengal L I—Lieut-Col W Hailes, 2nd in Command, 4th Bengal Infantry, to be Commandant, vice Handcock, appointed Colonel on the Staff, Delhi.

Bengal Sappers and Miners.—Lieut H J Sherwood, R E, to be Company Commander, vice Capt A E Sandbach, RE, appointed Aide-de-Camp to Major-Genl W K Elles, CB.

The following officers are struck of the list detailed to attend Garrison classes:—

Dalhousie—Capt P M Carnegy, 2-4th Gurkhas.

Chakrata—Capt W R Goold-Adams, Lieuts F C Quicke and J Bell-Smyth, 1st Dragoon Guards.

Ranikhet—Lieuts W L Davidson and J C Sutherland, 17th Bengal Infantry.

The following officers are detailed to attend the classes noted against their names:—

Lieut G Conway-Gordon, 1st Dragoon Guards Chakrata.

Capt E M Nedham, 33rd Bengal Infy, Kassauli, instead of Chakrata.

Major C M Smith, R A, is directed to proceed from Delhi to England, on promotion to half-pay Lieut-Colonel.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to direct the following transfer:—

Depy Surgn-Genl T Rudd, MD, Medical Staff, from the Allahabad Dist, to the Administrative Medical Charge of the Meerut Dist, vice Depy Surgn-Genl W Collis, VHS, transferred to the Home Establishment.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Rs. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

POCKET ANEROIDS, or Barometers, measuring altitudes from 10 to 20,000 feet, in nickel silver and standard silver cases, shape and size of a Watch, at Rs. 25, Rs. 30, Rs. 35, Rs. 40, Rs. 55, Rs. 65 to Rs. 130.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERKAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHA to MAHABLESHWAR can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PESTONJEE, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. Lord Reay, late Governor of Bombay.

IVANHOE, Sir Arthur Sullivan's new Opera. S. ROSE and Co. are now registering orders for this work. Please apply early, S. ROSE and Co., 33, Rampart Row, Bombay.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 11 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 32, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soondy and Co).

FOR SALE—A Morgan's patent Cee Spring BROUGHE, with a pair of excellent HORSES and double Harness. Apply to Brigade-Surgeon HOJEL, Malabar Hill.

ITALIAN OILMAN STORES just opened and have every sort of Oilman Stores of the freshest quality. Trial orders solicited. Please to apply T. SGUROPOLO, opposite D. Macropolo, Medow Street, Bombay.

THE COLUMBIA SKATING RINK, opposite Victoria Terminus, will be SOLD by AUCTION on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, TO-DAY at 3 p.m.

TO LET, in Middle Colaba, the UPPER STOREY of a BUNGALOW. Splendid situation, facing Back Bay. Rent Rs. 100. Apply F. FISCHER and Co.

RECEIVED, a large supply of "Symphonions" with 12 Steelplate Tunes to each, Rs. 60, Rs. 75, Rs. 130, Rs. 250—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

HOUSE TO LET, on Cumballa Hill, from end of May for six months. Furnished. Apply to H. M. PHIPSON.

TO LET.—TWO SUITES of APARTMENTS and a small COTTAGE in a very Central and Healthy part of Poona.—Apply to "CARMEN," 20, Napier Road, Poona.

NATIVE ART POTTERY.—Wonderland, School of Art Compound. Native Designs and Shapes. Suitable for Presents. Very Moderate Prices.

FRENCH COFFEE, as used in PARIS. 1D As. per ½ lb Tin. BERMUDA ARROWROOT in Bottles and Tins. PEARSE, Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort.

EUROPEAN LADY, of long experience in TUITION, desires to GIVE PRIVATE LESSONS in French, German and English, Conversationally and Grammatically. Also Evening Classes. Address "MADAME," care of this Office.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a first-class Upper Storied Hotel in Poona. It is most centrally situated. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate sitting room. Terms moderate.

MAHABLESHWAR.—"FOUNTAIN HOTEL," patronized by the present Commander-in-Chief, is the only one on the Hill having best sets of thoroughly ventilated rooms, facing west, and commanding excellent view. First class Cuisine. Rates moderate.

FOR SALE.—Still and Sparkling Hocks Moselle, Champagne, Claret and Cognac of Well Known Brands and Purity. Apply to the Godown-keeper N. P. NATHAN'S SONS, 71 and 73, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE, COTTON and LEATHER BELTINGS. Single 1" at 4", and double 4" at 3". Apply to the GODOWN-KEEPER, Messrs. N. P. NATHAN'S SONS, 71, Apollo Street.

MICROBE KILLER, RADAM'S, cures Disease by removing the Cause—"MICROBES." Apply to ROGERS & Co., Hummum Street, Fort.

MAGIC LANTERN, with Powerful Condensing Lenses. Reduced to Rs. 50 and Rs. 65, each. A large Stock of slides of various subjects. GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

GENT'S MERINO SOCKS, Soft Wool, New Assorted Shades. Really Cheap. Rs. 10 per doz. All sizes.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

HALL MARKED 18-Kt. GOLD KEEPER RINGS.—A fresh Consignment of London-made Keeper Rings of MORTIMA, BUCKLE, CURVED, CHASED, and many other elegant Designs just to hand. Price Rs. 15 only. Well worth money.—JEHANGIR C. COWASJEE, Watch Maker and Jeweller, 97, Meadows Street.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

JUST PUBLISHED.—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1891.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound. Price Rs. 3. Postage, 4 Annas.—*Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

EXTRACTS out of Numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE :—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara :—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Gotikera :—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore :—All the cases tried upon have recovered. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Philips and Co., &c, at Re 1.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES !!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette*.

HURRELL, Esq., Boreham, Chelmsford, writes :—"CELANDINE removed my Corns without the slightest pain. I have since cured eight more in my employ."

CELANDINE,

CERTAIN

CURE for CORNS.

WARRANTED to REMOVE CORNS BY THE ROOT'S when other Remedies fail. Can be easily applied, worn with tightest boot, and positively cures in a week. No cutting required. Thousands of Testimonials. Sold by all Chemists and in the Bazaars. If not procurable write for circulars, &c., to the wholesale Agent,

60, TAMARIND LANE, BOMBAY.

See you get "CELANDINE." Price 12 Annas Per Bottle. Refuse Substitutes.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business of pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND. AGENTS WANTED.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 249, High Holborn, LONDON.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

REAL IVORY HANDLED CUTLERY.

GUARANTEED PURE STEEL. Of the very Best Quality, with through Tang. Table and Dessert KNIVES and CARVERS. A small supply just received by

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,

House Furnishers and Billiard Table Makers, 18, Marine Street.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES

BY J. K. STARLEY & Co.,

OF COVENTRY.

A NEW SUPPLY of the above Machines has just been unpacked by

Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

SOLE AGENTS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

For Strength, Elegance, and Lightness they are Unrivalled.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO INTENDING BUYERS ONLY.

LAZARUS' SPECIALITE SPECTACLES.

Can be obtained from and fitted by THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay AGENTS TO MR. LAZARUS.

*** Descriptive Pamphlet and Price List, with instructions for self-testing of Sight for those who cannot attend personally, will be sent on application.

THACKER & Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON.

18 YEARS IN PRACTICE.

No 19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,

OPPOSITE TO CURRENCY BANK.

"NEOSOTE."

"DISINFECTANT POWDER."

DISCOVERED by Messrs. W. BAIRD and Co., of Glasgow, and much sought after as a valuable and powerful Disinfectant.

This Powder contains in the same volume more Antiseptic than ordinary 20 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.

Price of one cwt. Cask delivered free at the Bombay Stations. Rs. 51.

AGENTS:—

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GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No Commission charged. INTEREST allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised, free of charge, except when under guarantee to Government.

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England. BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.

TELEGRAPHIC transfers made, and for that purpose names and addresses registered free of cost.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per Annum.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HUTCHINSON & CO.,

EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,

25, Craven Street, Charing Cross, London.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed of.

Indents executed with care and promptitude.

Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.

All agency business undertaken.

JUST PUBLISHED.

MACLEAN'S

GUIDE TO BOMBAY

AND

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

FOR

1891.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5 ; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1891, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The DIRECTORY has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, Sick Headaches and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the skin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when all ther drugs have failed.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY, EVENING APRIL 1.

THE Indian Council placed five extra lakhs of Bills on Calcutta yesterday at 1s. 5d., which is 1-16d. above last Wednesday's regular allotment rate, though the same as was obtained for a lakh of extra Bills sold on the same day. Beyond this news, however, the only financial or commercial advices (owing to the continuance of the Easter holidays) are from New York, where the price of spot Cotton remained at 9 cents, and June Futures at 8·88 cents ; and Silver was ¼ cent. lower, at 98½ cents, with demand Exchange on London unaltered at 4·88½ dollars. The Receipts of Cotton at the U. S. Ports were heavy at 28,000 bales, and the total arrivals this season now compare as follows with those of the previous two years to the same date :—

	1891.	1890.	1889.
Tuesday's Receipts.....	28,000	6,000	7,000
Three days' do.	43,000	17,000	27,000
Since 1st Sept. '90	6,254,000	5,552,000	5,222,000

COTTON.—In this market there has been rather more doing to-day, especially for local account ; but the feeling remains dull, though without further change in rates. The purchases by the Mills have aggregated 1,500 bales, made up of 500 Indore Ginned, at Rs. 183½ ; 400 Bengals, at Rs. 149-60 ; and 600 Westerns (for next month's delivery) at Rs. 173 ; while exporters have taken only 650 bales, say 200 Indore Ginned at Rs. 180 ; 100 bales each of Karanja, at Rs. 177 ; Broach, at Rs. 204 ; Khangaum, at Rs. 154 ; and 50 bales each of Mowa, at Rs. 184 ; Veraval, at Rs. 155 ; and Untnee, at Rs. 161 per candy.

WHEAT has been more active to-day, and a considerable business for export has transpired in a firm market with yesterday's rates quoted for all descriptions.

SEEDS also have been in increased demand by shippers, and a good deal has been done on the basis of previous rates at which the market closed steady.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton.....	20,916 bales.
Wheat	16,899 cwts.
Linseed	18,559 ,,
Rapeseed.....	9,413 ,,
Gingelly.....	3,006 ,,
Groundnuts	12,504 ,,
Castorseed	1,623 ,,

FREIGHTS are firm ; and higher rates are asked again by holders of tonnage ; but shippers refrain from looking thereat, and we hear of no fresh transactions of importance to-day.

EXCHANGE.—Yesterday's closing rates were quoted at opening this morning ; and after the fair supply of Bills yesterday, the market to-day has been dull, a very small business having been put through in three months' sight Credits at 1s. 5¾d. for near delivery, and 1s. 5 13-32d. to 15th May ; with nothing doing in Bank Paper. Banks await the report of Council Sales ; but everything depends upon the supply of Mercantile Bills, and the loss of the slight advance of yesterday looks more probable than a further rise. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	.....1s. 5 5-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	.....1s. 5 3-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	...1s. 5¼d.	,,
Credits do.	.....1s. 5¼d.	,,
Francs 3 months' sight	.....1·83	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—To-day having been the monthly settling day for Four per cents, we have had an active market, and a further considerable rise in rates has taken place. The cash price at one time was quoted at 105⅞ ; but at closing 105⅝ was named, though with a strong feeling in the market. 107½ is the nominal quotation for 4½ per cents.

SHARES have attracted more attention to-day, and quotations for Cotton Mill Scrip have advanced in some cases to our quotations, the general tendency being towards higher rates.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MARCH 31.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Merkara left here this morning.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Valetta arrived here from Colombo this morning.

The Clan Line-steamer Clan Macpherson left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta on the evening of the 29th inst.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 31.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Drummond left here this evening.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sinclair left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta this afternoon.

The Hall Line steamer Rydal Hall arrived here from Bombay or Karachi, *via* Marseilles, yesterday evening.

ADEN, MARCH 31.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Pekin (extra) arrived here from Bombay at 3 a.m. on Monday

COLOMBO, APRIL 1.

The Mail-steamer Kaiser-i-Hind from Calcutta arrived.

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 2.

(Before the Hon. Justice BAYLEY.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

587-89—Thakurdas, D and C—Poonamchund Agarchund vs Lalchund Banodiram—Tyabjee and D—Part heard.
550-88—M H Khan for paupers—Janmahomed Laduck vs. Laduck Haji and others—Wadia and G—Part heard. For further direction on Commissioner's report.
414-87—Little, S F and N—Dadoba Pootlaji and others vs Narayen Pootlaji and others—Roughton and B, and Janardhun G
Postponed Long Causes
715-89—Thakurdas, D and C—Juggonath Govindji vs Ganpat Dadaji and others
420-89—Craigie, L and O—C A Turner vs Nurrotum Goverdhundas—Payne, G and S
240-87—J G Cama—Harilal Jamnadas vs Mulji Ghiga and others—W and G, P and R, and M, E and H
581-89—In person—Cursetji Dorabji Bhomisa vs Ardesir Dorabjee Bhomisa—In person
517-90—Nanu and H—Alibhoy Jeewanji and others vs Shaik Tyebbhoy Abdulalli—Payne, G and S

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice TELANG.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Undefended New Long Causes.

21-91—Payne, G and S—E White vs F E M White and another.
45-91—M H Khan—Mahomed bin Bappoo vs Husson Valad Bhawa Thakoor and others.
47-91—Wadia and G—Dayaram Soorajram vs Heerjee Kanjee.
54-91—Payne, G and S—Canjee Purbut and others vs Gordhundas Damodhur.
62-91—Pestonjee and R—Mooljeebhoy Jewraj vs Rajbai and others.
Defended New Long Causes.
703-90—Conroy and B H Ballantine vs Essoofally Heptoola. Payne, G and S Part heard.
710-90—Conroy and B H Ballantine vs Jehangir Cursetjee Cowasjee—T A Bland.
716-90—In person, a pauper. Bahadoorsing Sookhising vs Jokun Sobhan Purdessee—Janardhan G
720-90—Mansuklal, D and J Rugoonath Jugajee and others vs Bhonajee Shivjee and others—Chalk, W and S
721-90—Tyabjee and D—Estherbai vs David Abraham Awasker and others—Conroy and B
660-90—Ardesir H and D—Aishabai vs Motilal Nagindas and others—Mansuklal D and J
708-90—Crawford B B and B—Dayal Jairaj vs Kessowjee and others—In person.
705-90—Balkrishna V N R Custoorchund Bhoga and others vs Byramjee Dinshaw F Limjee and others. Ardesir H and D
318-90—Mansuklal D and J—Burjorjee Dorabjee Patel and another vs Dhunbai and others. G and S, and in person—(Postponed long cause.)

(Before the Hon. Mr Justice FARRAN.
For Judgment.

420-90—D S Garud—Goolabhai vs Narsingdas Ramnarayen and others—Pestonjee and R, and J B D and R.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.
880-90—Wadia and G—Kuverjee Heerjee vs Kharwa Dewjee Bhoga—Roughton and B Part head.
145-90—M H Khan—Raghoonath Damodhur vs Janardhun Gopal and others—Tyabjee and D.
395-90—Khunderao M for pauper—Dadoba Hurrychunjee vs L Rivett-Carnac—Little, S, F and N.
511-90—Chitnis, M and M—Goolabchund Hirachund vs Magonlal Gunput and another—E Wilkin.
547-90—Thakurdas, D and C—Fazulla Khaklani vs Fazul Noor Mahomed—Little, S F and N.
549-90—Crawford B, B and B—H A Acworth vs Hajee Fateh Mahomed Rahimtoola—Thakurdas, D and C.
607-90—Roughton and B Bachoo Hajee Abdulla vs Hajee Casum Baladina. Jafferson B., D. and K.
406-90—Tyabjee and D—Damodar Soonderdas and another vs Lilladhur Shamjee and others—P and R, Conroy and D, and J, B, D and K.
309-90—D S Garud—Manulal Raghunathdas vs Ramanund Hurdayal and others—Payne G and S.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, MARCH 31.

10 p.m.	77·9

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1.

6 a.m...	75·0
10 a.m...	81·6
2 p.m...	83·3
4 p.m...	82·9

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

JELLETT—MONTGOMERY—March 31, at St Mary's Church, Poona, by the Rev P Bruce Horne, John Hewitt Jellett, Captain, Royal Artillery, son of the late Rev J H Jellett, D D, Provost, T C D, to Salisbury Mabel, youngest daughter of General G S Montgomery, C S I, 3 P, Fort Royal, Rathmullan, Co. Donegal, Ireland.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1891.

THE difficulties attending the best meant efforts to do something to improve the sanitation of Indian towns and Indian villages might not prove so discouraging as they undoubtedly do to most of us, if we bore sufficiently in mind the apathy and the inertia which stood in the way of all similar efforts in England half a century ago. Sir John Simon, in his work on English sanitary institutions, giving the result of his own experience, first as officer of health for the City of London, and subsequently when attached to the Privy Council, gives the history of the movement for sanitary reform, the origin of which dates no further back than the year 1838. Incredible as it may now seem, up to that time there was no systematic endeavour to deal with sanitary evils in England. It was very much by accident that even in that year the sanitary problem came to be investigated. Our immediate ancestors were quite content with things as they were, and had no idea of the frightful condition in which the mass of the people dwelt in English cities. It cannot be said that no progress had been accomplished, for the Plague, which was but the culmination of a long series of epidemics which were even more destructive to human life, swept away old London, and after a fashion effected some improvement in the old ways of living. Mediæval England, it may be safely said, was a worse case, so far as sanitary conditions were concerned, than India, or perhaps even China, is now. Erasmus left it on record that the floors of the houses were generally made of loam, which was strewn with rushes, which being constantly put on fresh without removal of the old, remained lying there in some cases for twenty years, with fish bones, broken victuals, and other filth underneath. Whenever he went into a chamber which had been uninhabited for some months, he was immediately seized with fever. This was the state of things which brought in its train the Black Death, the sweating sickness, the Plague, to say nothing of what might be considered acclimatised epidemics. Typhus, small-pox, jail distemper and the like continued down to our own days, and almost escaped general notice until the manifestation of a general spirit of reform directed attention to the conditions under which the bulk of the population existed. Sir John Simon attributes the initiation of sanitary progress to the general movement which in other directions wrought prison reform, gave rise to Wesley's Evangelical Revival, directed attention to the necessity of improving the Government of India, and effected the abolition of the Slave Trade.

In 1838 the Poor Law Commissioners, whose proper function was to administer the new Poor Law, found that under the old system the poor rates had been applied to different purposes, such as the up-keep of the parish fire-engine, the erection of a public clock, or the sinking of a well. Hence arose the necessity of deciding once and for all the purposes to which a poor rate, properly so called, could be legitimately applied. It was desired to ascertain whether sources of fever which contributed to pauperism could be removed by sanitary measures. Two medical men, Dr. Kay and Dr. Arnott, were directed to inquire into the sanitary condition of the labouring population, and their report was so startling that in the ensuing year a Royal Commission was appointed to inquire into the health of the provincial towns. The Commission dealt with fifty towns. The drainage of forty-three of these, and the water supply in thirty-two, were pronounced to be bad. Forty thousand of the working classes in Liverpool, and fifteen thousand in Manchester, lived in cellars which were dark, damp, dirty, and ill-ventilated. Eight thousand out of the eleven thousand houses in Nottingham were built back to back, and side to side, so that ventilation was out of the question. The overcrowding was frightful. In Bury there were four persons to a bed in eight hundred houses, five in two hundred, and six lay in one bed in seventy-eight houses. We hear often enough of the polluted condition of many an Indian tank which the villagers at once use for washing their clothes in and for drinking purposes. But was England so much better off in the beginning of the century? The water-supply in the poorer districts of Birmingham, which was by no means the worst off, was as green as a leek, and this is far from being the worst that could have been said of it, for in many cases the water was drawn from sources tainted with sewage, a state of things which, indeed, survived in London until quite recent years. The mortality in the towns was on an average double that of the rural districts. Children were swept off wholesale. Of 1,000 deaths in Manchester 510 were those of children under five years of age, and in Liverpool 528. The average of life was but twenty years in Manchester, and in Liverpool only seventeen, while in some of the shires it was over thirty-six years. The urban population was brutalised and apathetic, crime was rife, labour inefficient, family life was in peril, demoralization was widespread. Foreigners were incredulous, and one inquirer asked to be allowed to see some of the places described in the report. The request was granted, and he declared that the official report understated the reality, and expressed his astonishment that a concern for the public safety had not induced the authorities to improve the sanitary condition of the provincial towns, to which the reply was that these places were as unknown to members of Parliament and those in power as they had been until then to the inquirer himself. The public danger was in sooth very great. Of the eighty thousand paupers in London in one year, 14,000 were smitten with fever, nearly 6,000 being cases of typhus.

An endeavour to deal with this state of things found expression in the Public Health Act of 1848, which established a Board of Health, and gave summary jurisdiction to Magistrates to put an end to nuisances at the instance of the local authority. The Board of Health had powers of control and of initiative, especially in times of epidemic. Mr. Edwin Chadwick was the life and soul of the New Board, whose powers he enforced with great vigour. He did not calculate upon the strength of the resistance possessed by the local Bumbles. The vested interests, those of the Water Companies especially, were up in arms. And, as Lord Palmerston expressed it, every town was divided between those who wished to be clean, and those who wished to be dirty. The dirty party carried the day. And in 1854, the House of Commons refused to renew the powers of the Board of Health. As an Edinburgh Reviewer has expressed it, the Board fell, because it was too single-minded for some, too active for others, and underrated the force which dulness has at its command. Lord John Russell said that the fault of the Board was that it had failed to take sufficiently into account the habits of self-government of England, and its passionate devotion to vested interests. After a period of reaction the Sanitary Act was passed in 1866 which gave permissive powers to the local authorities to obtain water-supply, and to deal with overcrowding, and unwholesome occupations. A number of other Acts have since been passed, dealing with questions of public health, the sale of goods and drugs, the pollution of rivers, the control of factories and workshops, interments, noxious manufactures, and making provision for the improvement of artisans' dwellings. In the result, the Local Government Board is the central authority which sanctions and advises the local authorities, but has little power of compulsion. It is to be doubted whether permissive legislation will be found to work satisfactorily even where a strong public opinion exists. The dirty party for some time to come will out-number those who wish to be clean. Twenty years ago an Act was passed directing Boards of Guardians, then constituted the sanitary authority, to appoint Medical Officers of Health. It was intended that the Boards should combine and employ competent Medical Officers to supervise the sanitation of large areas. Boards of Guardians complied with the letter of the Act, and appointed medical officers, whose salaries in the rural districts averaged twenty pounds ten shillings, and in the urban districts fourteen pounds ten shillings, stipends which clearly showed that the duties of the Sanitary Medical Officer were intended to be only nominal. As the *Reviewer* remarks, in the small towns and country districts of England there is no enthusiasm for sanitary work. In some of the prosperous and progressive cities such as Birmingham and Manchester, a better spirit has grown up, and there is a strong and intelligent public opinion which keeps the local authorities on the alert. But even in certain large districts in London, where the population numbers from 100,000 to 200,000, only two inspectors of nuisances are employed. The progress effected in England as a whole, though leaving a great deal to be desired, has unquestionably increased the chances of life and health for the population. The Registrar-General's figures show that according to the English chances of life between the years 1838 and 1854, a male child new-born might look forward to 39·31 years of life ; he might, if born between 1871 and 1880 hope for 41·35. The children born in any one year of the latter period would have, as compared with the children of the average of the previous period, an advantage of 1,800,047 years as compared with their predecessors. The children of these later years have profited to a remarkable extent by the progress of sanitary science, and the improvement in the conditions in which their lot is cast.

THE death of Earl Granville deprives English political life of one of its most genial and likeable characters. Everybody liked him, for he was never angry, never said unkind things, and never fought too eagerly. If there is anything in Newman's definition of a gentleman "as one who never gives pain," Lord Granville was one of the truest gentlemen who ever entered public life. That he was a good party man is true enough, though that did not mean that his party convictions were deeply rooted. He probably was as much and no more of a Liberal at heart than Sir William Harcourt, but unlike Sir William Harcourt he never tried to persuade the world that it was all a serious thing with him, that his was the true faith, and that without doubt those who rejected it must be either mad or wicked. He stuck to his party, as the Voltairean Cardinals at Rome, at the end of the last century were said to have stuck to orthodoxy, because it was a mark of good breeding to do so. He had been born into the Whig fold, and it was only the right thing for a Leveson Gower to remain in peace amongst the lineal descendants of the Whigs. It was a matter rather of *noblesse oblige* than of deep convictions, and how could men wonder, therefore, that at a time when house was being divided against house because of Home Rule, and private friendships were being wrecked upon the rock of political animosity, this genial old gentleman, the exemplar of all the courtesies and the concords, smiled through it all, and never lost a friend or had a harsh word spoken to his address. This was better than calling Pitt a blackguard, and coining epithets for the dead and the living, even for the sake of a good cause, and though no one ever called Lord Granville a strong man or a clever man, he perhaps served his party as well by keeping his temper as greater statesmen did by losing theirs. For a long time to come people will wonder if he had any other claim to be thrice made Foreign Minister than the fact that he had as a young man spent a few months in an Embassy and spoke perfect French—a French so perfect indeed that its idioms occasionally invaded his English. No one could have been more *persona grata* with the diplomatic corps in London, because no one who could have been chosen had more charming manners or fewer of the vices which are a diplomatist's only virtues. If any one approved of his nomination to the Foreign Office more than he did himself it was the continental statesmen who thought they might some day have to get something out of England. The Russian Government have always been understood to have cordially approved of the fashion in which Lord Granville vindicated the sanctity of treaties when the Black Sea Clauses of the Treaty of Paris were violated. The only fault in Lord Granville's diplomacy was that it was precisely as many years in advance of the time as the millenium is removed from us. The horse had been stolen, but upon the culprit signing a declaration that in future the wishes of the owner should be considered in "conveying" horses from his stable, the "conveyance" was recorded as a valid and on the whole not very objectionable transaction. It can hardly be said that Lord Granville's reversion to the Colonial Office when the Liberals came into power in 1886 was a mark of confidence in his diplomacy. He was in office for only five months, for Mr. Gladstone engineered his party into disaster in the summer of that year ; but in five months he was able, by placid confidence in the capacity of things to manage themselves, to give to Germany territory at Angra Pequena and thereabouts which would as easily have been retained for the Cape. However, the best of statesmen have "the defects of their qualities," and the phenomenal good temper and kindliness of Lord Granville had their correlatives in characteristics which scarcely made for the strength of the Ministries in which this most excellent of Englishmen had a place. One regrets his death, nevertheless, for it reduces the sadly diminished stock of good temper and good manners with which we now manage to carry on the business of the nation.

A WELL-KNOWN Paris firm are about to publish an illustrated work on the capitals of the world, and with that object have secured the co-operation of a number of eminent writers, to each of whom a capital has been allotted. Calcutta is one of the capitals to which a chapter is to be assigned, and M. James Darmesteter has been entrusted with the work. Though the number of Frenchmen who have described Indian scenes is yearly increasing, there are not many of them who could have been more suitably chosen than the author of "Lettres sur l'Inde," who has a charming style, and a keen appreciation of the characteristics of Indian life and of the forces at work beneath the surface of Indian society. We in Bombay, where M. Darmesteter lived for some weeks in the cold season of 1886-87, cannot help hoping, however, that he will give a somewhat free interpretation to his mandate—an interpretation free enough to give Bombay a place in his description of the capital of India. Calcutta, as the Imperial city, has the first claim upon anyone who essays to fill a page in an album of the capitals of the world. But Calcutta is much less India than Paris is France, and M. Darmesteter is not likely to be so blind to the philosophy of the situation as to forget that India is a continent rather than a country, and that Calcutta alone, or Bombay alone, falls far short of any definition which regards a capital as a gathering together of all that is typical of the diverse elements in the life of a great country. Under that definition it would be necessary to treat India as a country with two capitals, the one the complement of the other. However, M. Darmesteter may be trusted to do justice to his subject, whatever extension he may give to it, and he will not begin his description of the capital of India, as M. Chevrillon began his in a recent number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* by the much too lackadaisical confession "I have been three days in Calcutta and yet I have seen nothing, so flurried have I been by the crowd, and so overcome by the heat."

MEDICAL missions in India have recently been subjected, in some of their aspects, to criticism at the hands of a very competent authority, and interest therefore attaches to the good work which is being done at five stations in Rajputana by the medical missionaries of the United Presbyterian mission. The dispensaries worked by these gentlemen are at Ajmere, Beawar, Jodhpore, Nusserabad, Oodeypore, and Kishengarh, and last year over 162,000 patients were treated in them—including new and old cases—over thirty thousand being female cases. Surgical operations numbered over five thousand ; over nine hundred in-patients were treated, and over three thousand visits paid. At Ajmere the work has long out-grown the accommodation for it, and the missionary in charge points out that if full advantage for evangelistic purposes is to be taken of the large medical work now developed in the place much more commodious premises must be provided. At Kishengarh the medical work is being carried on by a native doctor, who is said to be doing well, though the work suffers from the want of constant European supervision. At Oodeypo[redacted] highly successful surgical operation is [redacted] a wonderful effect upon [redacted]n the city and district[redacted]ch increased the numbe[redacted] cases brought to the in[redacted]dhpore mission enjoys something more than the sympathy of the Maharajah, who has lately helped Dr. Somerville with a gift for the purchase of a new set of surgical instruments. Equally friendly relations between the State authorities and the missionaries exist at Kishengarh, where the Maharajah has for some time borne the expense of feeding the in-door patients at the dispensary. At Nusserabad the medical missionary records a steady increase of surgical cases, and says that last year the highest number ever recorded was reached, and that the readiness with which the people submitted to operations proved the confidence that the mission has established amongst them. This, as will be seen, makes a very satisfactory record.

THE Resolution of Government on the recent reply of the Poona Municipality to the Resolution of the 9th of January is not, it will be seen, a final pronouncement upon the matters that have been in dispute, and so far as Government have acceded to the request of the Municipality to be furnished with copies of the proceedings upon which the official censure has been based it will be recognised as fair and not unfavourably disposed. The Municipality appear to have brought upon themselves the displeasure of the Commissioner of the Division by not submitting as definite a scheme for the delegation of their executive powers to a new Municipal Officer as they might have done, the Commissioner suggesting that as it would be a waste of time to refer the question to the Municipality the Collector should be asked to prepare a scheme. Government appear to be a little more patient, and the Municipality can scarcely do otherwise than give their best attention to the invitation now addressed to them to draw up a scheme for the appointment of such an officer. Th[redacted]owever, will necessarily be [redacted]ademic kind, as it appear[redacted]tion of Government to ap[redacted] in the rains which will d[redacted] for the appointment of executive officers which may be made applicable to all Municipalities.

SIR HENRY MORLAND was yesterday re-appointed Chairman of the Municipal Standing Committee.

A SALUTE of fifteen guns was fired from the Land Battery yesterday morning on the departure from Apollo Bunder of Admiral Sir E. R. Fremantle, Commander-in-Chief, East Indies Station for the flagship which has left for Colombo. The Yorkshire Light Infantry furnished a guard-of-honour of 100 rank and file, with band and colours,

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STRAINED RELATIONS BETWEEN ITALY AND AMERICA.

SUMMONING OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 31.

In consequence of his Majesty King Humbert being dissatisfied with the slow progress that has been made by the American Government in the adjustment of the difficulty that has arisen through the lynching of eleven Italian subjects at New Orleans, Baron de Fava, Italian Ambassador here, has, under instructions from his Government, demanded his passports.

Congress has been summoned to meet immediately.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 1.

It has transpired that Baron de Fava was recalled to indicate the resentment entertained by the Italian Government at the delay that has taken place in making reparation for the lynching of Italian subjects at New Orleans.

The United States press regard the action taken by Italy as hasty and regardless of the difficulty experienced by the Federal Government in controlling the Louisiana Legislature.

It is now considered unlikely that Congress will meet to discuss the incident.

THE HEAD OF THE BONAPARTE FAMILY

TURIN, MARCH 31.

A meeting of members of the Bonaparte family has been held here, at which it was decided that Prince Victor should be recognised as the head of the family, Prince Louis agreeing.

BRITISH REVENUE RETURNS.

LONDON, APRIL 1.

The revenue returns of Great Britain for the financial year just closed were published to-day and indicate a surplus of £1,300,000 above the estimate.

THE MURDER OF M. BELTCHEFF.

SOFIA, APRIL 1.

Up to the present time the efforts of the police to trace the murder of M. Beltcheff have proved unsuccessful.

DEATH OF EARL GRANVILLE.

LONDON, APRIL 1.

The death is announced of Earl Granville.

THE GOVERNOR ON TOUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

RATNAGIRI, APRIL 1.

At seven this morning the Clive arrived off Ratnagiri, when Mr. Todd, the Collector, came on board to receive his Excellency and conduct him on shore. Immediately on landing the Governor was taken to a shamiana erected on the beach, where an address was presented to him by the Municipality. The Governor, replying, referred particularly to the Octroi duty and said he was not prepared to look favourably upon it, although the Government had sanctioned it, and would be pleased now as they were in a good financial position if they could do without imposing such a tax on poor people. He was also glad that their financial position allowed them to turn their attention to the sanitary requirements of the town, and congratulated them also on the educational institutions, and concluded by thanking them for the cordial reception. He afterwards visited the Teaford New English School and the School of Industry; and then called at and was shown round the Lunatic Asylum. His Excellency afterwards breakfasted at the Collector's bungalow, where during the day he received the Chiefs and Government officials; and next drove to the Judge's bungalow for tiffin, spending the afternoon in driving about seeing the sights. After a dinner party at the Collector's bungalow in the evening his Excellency proceeded on board the Clive about ten, departing immediately for Karwar.

THE POONA COMMAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, APRIL 1.

General Blundell Hollinshead Blundell has arrived and assumed the command of the Poona District.

PROPOSED TURF CLUB FOR MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 1.

A meeting of sporting men was held last evening when the desirability of forming a Southern India Turf Club was discussed. Eventually it was decided after a long discussion to run the next meeting under the Western India Turf Club rules.

SIR MADAVA RAO.

Sir Madava Rao is rather better, and was able to speak yesterday; but little hope is entertained of his permanent recovery.

THE BRADLAUGH MEMORIAL FUND.

Mr. Norton has withdrawn his donation of Rs. 500 towards the Bradlaugh Memorial Fund as all the other donations amount to only Rs. 180. Mr. Norton is disgusted with the people who, he says, "Praised the lion living and now will not bury it decently dead."

ARABS SHIPPED TO BOMBAY.

The s. s. Nevassa has been chartered to take 800 or 900 Arabs from Tuticorin to Bombay.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 1.

Mr. A. J. Hughes, Supervising Municipal Engineer, North-West Provinces, goes home on three months' leave.

THE BLACK MOUNTAIN EXPEDITION.

It was stated from Palosi yesterday that Mian Gul, son of Akhund of Twat, is collecting his men; but his arrival at Baco is uncertain. Crowds of armed men could be seen though standards were not flying in large numbers. The third brigade makes two forced marches to reach Derband, where it halts one day before marching to Towara. Brigadier-General Hommad went from Darbondrai to consult with General Ellis about the future movement of the forces. The road from Kunhar to Bukrai is completed; the road up the Khappa Nullah to connect Makranac and Maira is under construction.

AN EXTRAORDINARY STORY.

A native *durzi* is reported to have arrived at Meerut with a European lady of good family, and about 22 years of age, with whom he eloped and gone through the ceremony of a *nikka* marriage.

THE NEW ORPHANAGE.

The Bishop of Calcutta laid the foundation stone of the Girls' Orphange here to-day. The Lieutenant-Governor and staff with a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen were present.

THE MANIPUR OUTBREAK.

MR. QUINTON STILL A PRISONER.

AUTHENTIC INFORMATION.

THE TREASURY AND RESIDENCY BURNT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, APRIL 1.

Authentic information as to the outbreak has been received from Manipur, telegraphed through Mr. Collet, from Lakipur. It appears that Mr. Quinton, the Chief Commissioner and the whole of his party retired into the Residency on being attacked by the Manipuris, who then brought guns to bear on the Residency buildings.

The Gurkhas' ammunition began to fall short when Mr. Quinton, Colonel Skene and Mr. Grimwood issued forth under a flag of truce for the purpose of entering into negotiations. They were, however, treacherously captured.

Then the escort with Mrs. Grimwood in their midst fought their way out and with the other officers of the party made towards Silchar where they met Captain Cowley with his detachment.

The combined party then retired and are now reported to be in safety at Lakhipur. The number is upwards of five hundred.

Lieutenant Brackenbury was killed.

Mr. Melville and Mr. Cossins are probably prisoners.

The Treasury and Residency at Munipur were looted and burnt.

The troops are advancing from Burma and Assam, commanded by Generals Collett and Graham.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Another account which has reached us here says:—On the 24th a force was sent to arrest Julraj, the heir-apparent and the Commander-in-Chief of Manipur. The Manipuris resisted and a general engagement resulted. Our men ran short of ammunition and retreated to the Residency, which the Manipuris shelled.

Parleying followed when the British Officers met Julraj half way between the Palace and the Residency. The Manipuris treacherously seized Mr. Quinton, Colonel Skeene, Mr. Grimwood, Mr. Cossins and Mr. Simpson. The attack was then resumed. The garrison, unable to defend the Residency having run short of ammuniton, retired on Cachar, namely Major Boileau, Captain Butcher, Captain Wood, Captain Lugard, Mr. Calvert and Mrs. Grimwood. They met Captain Cowley's detachment and all retreated on Cachar, where hey are now safe.

EXTENSIVE MILITARY PREPARATIONS.

The following is the statement of orders issued relative to Manipur under date March 29th and 30th:—The 3rd Bengal Infantry, to move as strong as possible to Silchar to strengthen the Cachar frontier, now held by six Companies of the 18th Bengal Infantry. The two guns of No. 2 Mountain Battery also go to Silchar. The 3rd Bengal Infantry left Calcutta on Tuesday, and the 8th Bengal Infantry moved into Fort William. The Kohima Column owing to the difficulties of the Silchar-Manipur route, will advance on Manipur from Bengal by the Nigriting-Kohima route.

The following troops are ordered to Nigriting:—13th Bengal Infantry, from Dinapore; 1st Battalion 2nd Gurkhas and four guns of No. 8 Bengal Mountain Battery from Debra Dun; the 36th Sikhs from Dheli. The 13th Bengal Infantry have been ordered to move at once and leave Goalundo on the 2nd April. The General Officer commanding Assam has moved with one hundred and forty of the 2nd Gurkhas from Dibrugarh; two hundred and forty of the 4th Gurkas from Shillong; and a hundred and forty from the 3rd Gurkas from Guahati to Nigriting for Kohima.

The Tammu Column will be concentrated under General Graham in ten or twelve days and will consist of the 2nd Battalion 4th Gurkas; the 12th Burma Infantry, half a Battalion of the King's Royal 60th Rifles, four guns of No. 2 Mountain Battery Royal Artillery; the 32nd Burma (Madras) Infantry. The 7th Bengal Infantry is ordered from Saugor to Burma and the 2nd Madras Infantry and a Wing of the 4th Madras Pioneers are retained in Burmah.

The 23rd Madras infantry has just reached Rangoon. The staff consists of General Graham, who commands the Tammu Column, and General Collett, who commands the Kohima Column.

The following officers are ordered to Nigriting at once:—Colonel Michel as Assistant-Quarter-Master-General; Captain Kitson, Meerut, as Brigade Major; Captain Dun as Deputy Assistant-Quarter-Master General (Intelligence); Captain Willcocks, Delhi, as Chief Transport Officer of the Commissariat. Two months' supplies are ordered to be collected at Nigriting or Golaghat for Kohima. The force will carry one month's supplies to Silchar. General Graham will arrange for the Tammu Column. The distances are: Silchar to Manipur, nine marches or hundred and twenty-six miles; from Kohima to Manipur, one hundred and five miles; from Nigriting to Kohima, one hundred and seventeen miles; from Tammu to Manipur, only sixty-eight miles.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 1.

To-day's news regarding the Manipur outbreak mostly deals with the movement of troops towards the affected quarter. It is believed at Simla that Mrs. Grimwood, escorted by Captain Boileau and another officer, has escaped, making for Silchar. In Calcutta Mrs. Grimwood is believed to be accompanied by Colonel Skeene and Lieutenant Simpson. Mr. Quinton probably is still a prisoner at Manipur.

No further definite news has been received at Calcutta regarding the outbreak.

The 3rd Bengal Infantry left Calcutta on Tuesday evening by the Eastern Bengal railway to reinforce troops on the Assam Frontier. The 13th Bengal Infantry, commanded by Major Bingham, started from Dinapur on Tuesday for Nigariting *via* Goalundo. The 1st Battalion 2nd Goorkhas leave Dehra Dun to-day for Silchar. Major Newall commands. The men carry 300 rounds each. The 8th Mountain Battery accompanies them.

The news from Manipur has created intense excitement at Rangoon. General Stewart is concentrating the 12th Burma Regiment, 2nd and 4th Gurkhas, two guns of the Mountain Battery at Fort White and at Tammu as rapidly as possible. The 5th Madras Infantry proceeds to the Kubo Valley *via* Pokoko immediately. The King's Royal Rifles, commanded by Major McCall, proceeds from Thayetmyo to Pokoko to-day. The river Chindwin is now very low, and steamers will hardly get beyond Kindat. All is reported well at Kohima. Some question has been raised regarding the scarcity of Snider ammunition, but it is regarded as without foundation. The Burmese reinforcements will move by the Chindwin and Kubo Valleys. Troops from Dehra Dun and the 30th Sikhs from Delhi, together with Dinapur and Calcutta Regiments, will concentrate at Thigariting, Col. J. Cook probably commands the column. The Staff Officers are Captain Kitson, King's Royal Rifles, Deputy Assistant-Adjutant General, Captain C. M. Fitzgerald, Commissariat; and Captain J. Willcocks, D. S. O., Transport. Troops will be railed to Goalundo, thence they steam up the Brahmaputra.

BOMBAY'S SHARE IN THE TRANSPORTS.

POONA, APRIL 1.

The Transport Department here has been called upon to supply two hundred transport mules for the troops ordered to Manipur. Fifty mules will be despatched immediately from Poona and the remainder will be made up from other stations in the Presidency.

Urgent telegrams have been received at the Commissariat Department in Bombay from the Commissariat General-in-Chief, ordering a large number of water-proof sheets, ghee tins, and other stores, which presumably are to be sent immediately to the front for the Manipur Expedition. Beyond this no call has been made on Bombay.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE POONA MUNICIPALITY.

THE following resolution was issued from the Secretariat last night:—

General Department, Bombay Castle, 24th March 1891.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. P—282, dated 14th February 1891—submitting a letter No. 1043, dated 9th Idem, from the Collector of Poona, who forwards the following one, No. 318, dated 7th instant, from the President of the Poona City Municipality:—

"I have the honour to inform you that the resolution of Government in the General Department, No. 47, dated the 7th January 1891, was placed before the Municipal Commissioner, at their meeting held on the 2nd instant.

"2. In reply I am desired to state that the Municipal Commissioners have been pained to find that Government was pleased to pass the resolutian under acknowledgment without giving the Municipality an opportunity to offer their explanatian regarding the alleged irregularities in the municipal administration. The Commissioners consider that the information they have in their possession regarding the matters complained of—had it been before Government—would have not improbably led them to form a conclusion about the working of the Poona City Municipality different from that recorded in the resolution under acknowledgment, especially in connection with the alleged disregard of rules by the Municipality, which would appear to be the chief burden of the complaint now made against the City Municipal administration during the last five years; and they hope to be able to show to Government that the allegations made by the Collector of Poona in his report were based on imperfect and one-sided information. The Commissioners are, however glad to see that Government have recognised the necessity of the Municipality having an officer possessing some independent powers. I am to state that Government was more than once moved, at the instance of this Municipality, to amend the Act in a way to enable the Municipality to invest one or more of their officers with certain executive powers. But Government did not accede to the prayer. A reference to paragraph 10 of my letter to the address of the Chief Secretary to Government, No. 96, dated the 10th ultimo, and forwarded through you, is respectfully solicited, in which a brief summary of the attempts made to move Government to amend the Act of 1884 will be found. It was again in October 1890 that the Municipality considered the subject in connection with the federation scheme and adopted certain resolutions regarding the appointment of an officer to be invested with certain independent powers before the passing of the Resolution under reference.

"3. The Municipal Commissioners now beg to submit full extracts from the proceedings of their meetings of the 4th and 6th of October 1890, so far as they relate to the appointment of an executive officer, and pray that the Act be amended as proposed therein, the Commissioner observing that, as pointed out by the Collector, the reply of the President, City Municipality, is unsatisfactory, and no attempt has been made to prepare the definite and matured proposals for the appointment of an executive officer required by Government; and stating as follows:—

"2. The Municipal Committee admits the necessity for such an officer, but in the opinion of the undersigned fails to grasp the position which he should hold to enable him to carry out the needed reforms.

"3. It is for Government to decide whether, having regard to the views it holds, it would not be loss of time to direct a further reference to the Municipality, or whether it would be preferable to request the Collector to prepare a scheme to be submitted with the Commissioner's opinion to Government, the Collector being allowed discretion as to consulting the Committee on details. The Acting Commisssioner would here record his own opinion that the executive officer should be a European officer of some standing, on adequate salary, appointed and removable by Government at its discretion."

Resolution.—Holding the opinion they do, viz., "that the information they have in their possession regarding the matters complained of—had it been before Government—would have not improbably led them to form a conclusion about the working of the Poona City Municipality different from that recorded in the resolution under acknowledgment, especially in connection with the alleged disregard of rules by the Municipality," it appears a matter of regret that the Municipality did not seize the opportunity offered them by the Collector of explaining the circumstances, which were regarded as irregular by their colleague, Mr. N. B. Joglekar. Such an explanation would have been a more satisfacsory way of meeting the charges than a mere dismissal of them as groundless.

2. It appears that the Municipality have only themselves to blame that the Collector, having been refused an explanation of the alleged irregularities, took the steps he did: which have been approved by the Commissioner and by Government.

3. Government are gratified to find that the view they entertain that the time has come for the appointment of an executive officer, does not conflict with the opinion of the Municipality, but the Municipality have not presented any such matured scheme as was suggested in the Government resolution No. 47, dated 7th January 1891. Government look to the Municipality of Poona, with their wide experience in municipal affairs, for aid in the formulation of a scheme laying down the duties of an executive officer and his relations to the Municipality, which may prove adaptable, not only to the City of Poona, but also to other district municipalities, which have indicated a wish for an amendment of the Act—a subject which it is the intention of Government to refer to a committee in the rains.

4. The Municipality have requested to be supplied with certain papers on which Mr. East's report was based, and, although Government, as above stated, consider that the Corporation should have accepted the opportunity of explaining the alleged irregularities offered it by Mr. East in the first instance, they have met the wishes of the Municipality, as they have no desire to disregard information as to the irregularities, which the Municipality have in their possession, and which they consider calculated to reverse the opinion at present entertained by Government. Under thise circumstances, the Municipality will doubtless see the advantage of submitting a scheme for the appointment of an executive officer, together with their explanation of the alleged irregularities, within six weeks' time, so as to admit of Government making arrangements for the consideration during the rains of amendments to the District Municipal Acts.

G. W. VIDAL,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

SOME terrible disclosures have been made by Lieutenant Livraghi, of the Carbineers, respecting acts of oppression and cruelty committed by Italian officials on natives of Massowah. Such an outcry has been raised that it is expected the Italian Government will appoint a Commission to inquire into the allegations.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. Thames, with the inward English mails, is expected to arrive about 9 p.m. on Sunday.

INTENDING visitors to Kashmir will not be pleased to read that owing to fresh landships the road between Murree and Kohala is closed for wheel traffic. Considering the very severe winter, the Jhelum Valley road might, however, have been in worse condition. At present tongas can go from Kohala, we believe, as far as Ghurrie. Beyond Ghurrie there are more slips, but no bad ones, and the road was not, according to latest advices, blocked any where, and visitors on foot and riding, and coolies, dandy-bearers and mules can go easily and safely. Considering that parts of the road were finished only last autumn, this is not as discreditable a state of affairs as impatient travellers are likely to imagine.

THE Resolution prefixed to the Report on Violent Crime in Burma for the fourth quarter of 1890, says that the condition of both Upper and Lower Burma, as regards violent crime during the last quarter of 1890, was fairly satisfactory. The total number of crimes of violence (160) was greater than in the third quarter (127); but this is an annual experience, and if the figures be compared with those of the corresponding quarter of 1889 (337), it will be seen that the improvement has been considerable.

MAJOR WISSMANN has punished the Kishobo tribe for many acts of violence and robbery. He killed 200 and wounded 60, losing himself two killed and fifty wounded. He captured 600 head of cattle and much ivory.

THE Lahore paper is informed that when the Government informed the Amir of the retirement of the British agent, Colonel Atta-ullah-Khan and of the appointment of Sirdar Muhammad Afzal Khan in his place, as also of the intention of Government to retain the services of some of the existing staff of the agency, the Amir told the British Agent to take away with him to Peshawar the entire *personnel* of his agency, and ask the new agent to bring an entirely new staff! If this is correct, the Amir has a very queer opinion of his position. The announcement to him of the intention of Government with regard to the agency staff was a purely formal proceeding: and if the facts are as stated, the Amir's reply savours of arrogance not far removed from hostility. The subject matter is not one of great importance, but we trust that even in small matters the Foreign Office will not submit to be brow-beaten by an "ally," who is in receipt of a yearly subsidy from the Government.

MR. C. STOLBERG writes to the Bangalore *Daily Post*:—On Tuesday last Sequah offered a reward of two thousand gold sovereigns to any one who would cure a case of paralysis with "Stolberg's Ointment," I shall only be too glad to accept the challenge. I hope Sequah will not back out of this, but like a good Christian he will deposit 2,000 gold sovereigns in one of the banks in Bangalore. As soon as this is done, I am at Sequah's service. I am prepared to take a case of paralysis on hand, provided that there are two straws of life left in the man or woman, who may be selected as my patient, and that the case must be seen by the best of medical men in Bangalore, before I begin my treatment. And again when I pronounce the case *cured*, I shall attend the patient in his or her residence or in one of the hospitals. I hope Sequah will keep to his word as 2,000 gold sovereigns are a great deal to a poor man like myself, whereas this amount would be only like a "Misquito Bite" to Sequah, who has got 300,000 gold sovereigns at his command at any time.

THE Alliance Bank Limited, has retained the services of Mr. A. M. Ker, who has managed the Bank on several occasions as chief manager. Mr. Ker has served a long apprenticeship to the business, receiving his early training at the British Linen Company's Bank, Scotland,—an excellent school; then putting in ten years with the Bank of Bombay, from which Bank he joined the Alliance ten years ago, remaining constant to it ever since. Mr. Ker is a capable and experienced man of quiet, industrious habits, and proud of his work. The Bank will certainly continue to prosper under his care.

THE *Novoe Vremiya* has been suppressed at St. Petersburg, in consequence of *feuilleton* ridiculing the trial of Prince Barteneff, who was recently sentenced to eight years' imprisonment for shooting his mistress, a Polish actress. The officers of his regiment considered the *feuilleton* lampooned them, and they induced the Czar to personally interfere and suppress the paper.

A FRENCH dressmaker named Harrisson, whilst travelling to Madrid, was murdered in a first-class carriage, between Seville and Cordova. Her body was discovered at Cordova, bearing many wounds, her throat being cut from ear to ear. The assassins were seen to jump from the carriage and drop some bloodstained bank-notes and gold pieces. Three men have been arrested. The murdered woman's husband, who was waiting at Madrid, has gone to Cordova to claim the body for burial in France.

ANOTHER outrage was committed, on Wednesday night (15th ult.) in a train on the line between Saragossa and Madrid. A robber entered a first-class carriage and attacked and wounded, with a knife, the Inspector-General of Telegraphs, who, being stronger than the agressor, disarmed him and threw him out of the carriage. These outrages cause much surprise, as all trains are now escorted by two more gendarmes.

DR. ADAMETZ, a Swiss scholar, has been taking a census of the inhabitants of a cheese. The miscroscopic examination of one "gramm" of a fresh Emmenthaler cheese, such as is sold in England, under the name of Gruyere, contained no fewer than 90,000 so-called microbes. This prodigious encampment, after seventy days, proved to have increased to a tribe of 800,000. Another sort of cheese contained within a single "gramm" board and lodging for about two million microbes, while in a "gramm" cut from the rind of the same cheese Dr. Adametz found about five million of these inhabitants! A piece of cheese upon our tables, of a few pounds' weight may, consequently, contain more microbe inhabitants than there are human inhabitants in the whole world.

THE Australasian Federation Convention discussed at great length the resolutions submitted by Sir Henry Parkes, defining the lines of a Federal constitution providing for inter-colonial free trade, entrusting the exclusive right to impose customs to the Federal Government, and enteresting the military and naval forces of Australasia to one command, under Federal control. Great moderation was displayed, and a disposition exists to subordinate individual interests to secure united action.

I MENTIONED last week, writes a correspondent, that an English visitor, said to be a young earl, had won seven thousand pounds at Monte Carlo. The sequel is unfortunate. Instead of being content with his winnings he remained at the tables and lost not only all he had won but fifteen thousand in addition. An Italian duke is also reported to have lost a million francs during the past week. Yesterday the Casino bank at Monte Carlo lost about one million francs, a thing which has not happened for the last twenty years. One *treate et quarante* table also has sent up for money seven times, which means that the croupier had to pay out about seven hundred thousand francs. Most of the winners were Englishmen.

THE journal *La Capitale* reports (Reuter's Rome correspondent says) that a lively incident occurred between Signori Crispi and Imbriani in the course of the debate upon Signor Barzilai's interpellation. Signor Imbriani, apostrophizing the Crispi group, shouted, "You are the servants of Austria!" Signor Crispi replied, "Servants—no; good friends—yes." As Signor Imbriani repeated the word "servants," Signor Crispi retorted with a gross insult. Signor Imbriani thereupon asked Signori Luigi and Ferrari to call upon the ex-Premier to withdraw the offensive expression. In reply Signor Crispi said, "When I was a Minister had to put up with Signor Imbriani; but now I am no longer bound in any way. I am an ordinary deputy and will withdraw nothing. I have had a thirty-two years' experience of Parliamentary life. In my pocket is a revolver, and if Signor Imbriani annoys me let him beware."

IRELAND'S distress is, it seems, Scotland's opportunity. This is an extract from Mr. Balfour's speech:—"The general inspectors were in Glasgow and the North of Ireland, and they were able to telegraph to the local inspectors when a defective cargo was either sent from Scotland or landed in Ireland. The local inspectors acted with the committee of the board of guardians; they inspected the seed potatoes on delivery by the contractors, and the result of their inspection was that in no less than thirty-seven unions forty-six consignments were found to be defective in quantity or quality." In every case however the contractors were compelled to make good their deficiencies.

BY arrangement with the Board of Trade, says the *English Mechanic*, the bill to authorise the construction of a submarine tubular railway between England and France, at a cost of ten millions sterling, has been postponed for a time. This project has been devised, or resuscitated, with the view of removing objections which, on grounds of national security, have been successfully urged against the previous scheme. It substitutes for a tunnel below the bed of the sea an artificial one lying at the bottom of the Channel; and it is claimed that, if necessary, this tube could be destroyed at any point by dynamite torpedoes. The bill is introduced by Sir Edward Reed, his French colleague in the scheme being M. Gustav Eiffel.

"FAITH-HEALING" has just obtained a substantial success in the shape of a verdict in a court of law for £100. Mrs. Crook, the "healer" in question was accused by the Liverpool *Citizen*, amongst other things, of having refused to one of her patients any restorative other than prayer. The accusation was untrue. Mrs. Crook, it seems, has no objection at all to a mixture of prayer and physic. Wherein she is probably wise. "It is beyond all question or dispute," said Voltaire, "that magic words and ceremonies are quite capable of most effectually destroying a whole flock of sheep, if the words be accompained by a sufficient quantity of arsenic." The editor of the Liverpool *Citizen* forgot the converse of this piece of worldly wisdom, and has had to pay the penalty in consequence.

THE Secretary for War has approved an important addition to the Volunteer regulations, in order to facilitate the arrangements of corps desirous of undergoing camp training. It is ordered that "in any case in which a corps may require an advance of funds to meet the expenses of an encampment, such advance—to the extent of two-thirds of the amount which will probably be earned as daily allowances—will be issued by the War Office," application being made within eight days of the camp opening. Several minor alterations have also been made in the camp grant of a tendency favourable to the Volunteers.

THE construction of the hull of the new submarine boat, the *Sirène*, is being actively pushed forward at the arsenal of Toulon. It is believed that with regard to the electric moter which will be employed for propulsion, the Marine Department will solicit, in the designing and construction, the opinion of electrical engineers.

THE business of Messrs. Aspinall & Co., the enamel manufacturers, has been converted into a limited liability company under the title of Aspinall's Enamel, Limited. The capital is £125,000, divided into 12,500 shares of £10 each, of which only 8,000 will be allotted in the first instance, leaving £45,000 additional share capital available for future issue. It is decided not to offer any of the first issue to the public, the whole having been subscribed by friends and connections of the firm. Mr. Henry Edward Aspinall will act as chairman and managing director.

MR. STANHOPE is one of the most obliging of men, writes *Broad Arrow*. When on Monday night (March 2) he was interpolated as to the possibilities attaching to that aged crase, a "corps for gentlemen," he, while admitting that the proposal had been carefully considered and entirely rejected by his predecessors, most courteously consented to personally investigate the matter. This is surely carrying politeness unnecessarily far. The question of a "corps for gentlemen"—in other words, a corps of young fellows of military proclivities who cannot pass examinations, and will not face enlisting in the ordinary way—is not one the discussion of which the specially inspired intelligence of any individual War Minister can materially affect. Five minutes' perusal of the arguments *pro* and *con*, which it is just possible that Mr. Stanhope can have *precised* for him at the W.O., will enable him to grasp the absurdity of the idea, and dismiss it for ever from his mind.

MR. J. J. MURPHY, of New York, is at present in England making arrangements for a unique tour round the world. He proposes to leave New York about the middle of April in a 27 ft. American life-saving yacht, and will visit all the principal ports of the British Islands, France, Spain, Italy, the Black Sea; thence *via* the Suez Canal to India, China, and Japan; thence across the Pacific to San Francisco; then down the Pacific coast and though the Nicaragua Canal, should it be opened for traffic, and up the Atlantic coast to New York. He will take with him one of Edison's phonographs and several hundred cylinders, with the intention to transfer to wax the voices of the various peoples, particularly savages, whom he may visit. He will also stop at Pitcairn Island to bring back with him in a phonograph the story of the mutiny of the *Bounty* as related by their descendants. At the conclusion of his voyage Mr. Murphy will exhibit his boat, and turn on his phonograph at the World's Show at Chicago in 1893.

A COMMITTEE of ladies has sent a written protest to the directors of the Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts against the display of thirteen specified pictures in the Academy's annual exhibition. The committee denounce the pictures as flagrantly indelicate, and an offence against morality. The directors of the Academy replied disclaiming any intention of injuring the morals of the public, and at the same time expressed sincere pity for the people who in the beauty and purity of the human form can find nothing but immodesty, indelicacy, and indecency. The offending pictures include the "Ariadne" of Van der Lyn, the "Arcadie" of Alexander Harrison, and Kenyon Cox's "Painting and Poetry," all of which contain nude female figures. The incident has caused a considerable stir.

ADMIRAL of the Fleet Sir Thomas Symonds has addressed another letter to the Prime Minister calling attention to the inadequacy of the Navy to protect our mercantile marine and coaling stations in time of war. He points out that our mercantile marine consists of 5,668 sailing ships, which would have to be kept in port in war time, and 6,403 steamers, of which only 328 have a speed of 12 knots and upwards, and of these 25 of the fastest would be taken up by Government, and 81 are small and coasting steamers, leaving only 222 moderately fast seagoing steamers for conveying our food supply and keeping alive our trade. He urges that unless we can keep up an efficient coal supply, both our fighting and mercantile navies would be paralysed and our Empire ruined, but with sufficient cruisers our mercantile ships could be divided into fleets of fifties or hundreds, and convoy would be much easier than it was in 1814. Sir Thomas maintains that even in 1895 we shall still be dangerously short of cruisers.

"OUIDA" has communicated the following letter to the *Times*:—"I receive this day by post the announcement of the formation of a company which has called itself, greatly to my annoyance, 'the Ouida Prospecting Syndicate', for a mining speculation at Kimberley, in connection with the British South Africa Company. I beg to state, by your kind permission, that I have nothing to do with this syndicate, that I consider the appropriation of my name the greatest impertinence, and that I should hope it is illegal to so use it without my knowledge. I abhor the greedy and shameless parcelling out of Africa by a mob of European speculators."

A FIGHT IN THE SOUDAN.

THE following thrilling description is from Mr. Rudyard Kipling's admirably told and cleverly conceived story, "The Light that Failed," originally published in *Lippincott's Magazine* for January. The scene is on the banks of the Nile on the way to Khartoum. Dick Helder is an artist, and Gilbert Torpenhow a special correspondent:—

A bugle blew furiously, and the men on the bank hurried to their arms and accoutrements. "'Pisan soldiery surprised while bathing,'" remarked Dick calmly. "D'you remember the picture? It's by Michael Angelo. All beginners copy it. That scrub's alive with enemy." The camel corps on the bank yelled to the infantry to come to them, and a hoarse shouting down the river showed that the remainder of the column had wind of the trouble and was hastening to take share in it. As swiftly as a reach of still water is crisped by the wind, the rock-strown ridges and scrub-topped hills were troubled and alive with armed men. Mercifully, it occurred to these to stand far off for a time, to shout and gesticulate joyously. One man even delivered himself of a long story. The camel corps did not fire. They were only too glad for a little breathing space, until some sort of square could be formed. The men on the sandbank ran to their side and the whale boats, as they toiled up within shouting distance, were thrust into the bank and emptied of all save the sick and a few men to guard them. The Arab orator ceased his outcries, and his friends howled. "They look like Mahdi's men," said Torpenhow, elbowing into the crush of the square; "but what thousands of 'em there are! The tribes hereabout aren't against us, I know." Then the Mahdi's taken another town," said Dick, "and set these yelping devils free to chaw us up. Lend us your glass." "Our scouts should have told us of this. We've been trapped," said a subaltern. "Aren't the camel-guns ever going to begin? Hurry up, you men!"

There was no need for any order. The men flung themselves panting against the sides of the square, for they had good reason to know that whose was left outside when the fighting began would very probably die in an extremely unpleasant fashion. The little 150-lb. camel-guns posted at one corner of the square opened the ball as the square moved forward by its right to get possession of a knoll of rising ground. All had fought in this manner many times before, and there was no novelty in the entertainment, always the same hot and stifling formation, the smell of dust and leather, the same bolt-like rush of the enemy, the same pressure on the weakest side of the square, the few minutes of desperate hand-to-hand scuffle, and then the silence of the desert, broken only by the yells of those whom the handful of cavalry attempted to pursue. They had grown careless. The camel-guns spoke at intervals, and the square slouched forward amid the protests of the camels. Then came the attack of three thousand men who had not learned from books that it is impossible for troops in close order to attack against breach loading fire. A few dropping shouts heralded their approach, and a few horsemen led, but the bulk of the force was naked humanity, mad with rage, and armed with the spear and the sword. The instinct of the desert, where there is always much war, told them that the right flank of the square was the weakest, for they swung clear of the front. The camel guns shelled them as they passed, and opened for an instant lanes through their midst, most like those quick-closing vistas in a Kentish hop garden seen when the train races by at full speed; and the infantry fire, held till the opportune moment, dropped them in close-packed hundreds. No civilised troops in the world could have endured the hell through which they came, the living leaping high to avoid the dead clutching at their heels, the wounded cursing and staggering forward till they fell—a torrent black as the sliding water above a mill dam—full on the right flank of the square. Then the line of the dusty troops and the faint blue desert sky overhead went out in rolling smoke, and the little stones on the heated ground and the tinder-dry clumps of scrub became matters of surpassing interest, for men measured their agonised retreat and recovery by these things, counting mechanically and hewing their way back to chosen pebble and branch. There was no semblance of any concerted fighting. For aught the men knew, the enemy might be attempting all four sides of the square at once. Their business was to destroy what lay in front of them, to bayonet in the back those who passed over them, and, dying, to drag down the slayer till he could be knocked on the head by some avenging gun butt. Dick waited quietly with Torpenhow and a young doctor till the stress became unendurable. There was no hope of attending to the wounded till the attack was repulsed, so the three moved forward gingerly toward the weakest side. There was a rush from without, the short, *hough-hough's* of the stabbing spears, and a man on a horse, followed by thirty or forty others, dashed through, yelling and hacking. The right flank of the square sucked in after them, and the other sides sent help. The wounded, who knew that they had but a few hours more to live, caught at the enemy's feet and brought them down, or, staggering to a discarded rifle, fired blindly into the scuffle that raged in the centre of the square. Dick was conscious that somebody had cut him violently across his helmet, that he had fired his revolver into a black, foam-flecked face which forthwith ceased to bear any resemblance to a face, and that Torpenhow had gone down under an Arab whom he had tried to "collar low," and was turning over and over with his captive, feeling for the man's eyes. The doctor was jabbing at a venture with a bayonet, and a helmetless soldier was firing over Dick's shoulder; the flying grains of powder stung his cheek. It was to Torpenhow that Dick turned by instinct. The representative of the Central Southern Syndicate had shaken himself clear of his enemy, and rose, wiping his thumb on his trousers. The Arab, both hands to his forehead, screamed aloud, then snatched up his spear and rushed at Torpenhow, who was panting under shelter of Dick's revolver. Dick fired twice, and the man dropped limply. His upturned face lacked one eye. The musketry fire redoubled, but cheers mingled with it. The rush had failed, and the enemy were flying. If the heart of the square were shambles, the ground beyond was a butcher's shop. Dick thrust his way forward between the maddened men. The remnant of the enemy were retiring, and the few—the very few—English cavalry were riding down the laggards.

All that night, when the troops were encamped by the whale-boats, a black figure danced in the strong moonlight on the sand-bar and shouted that Khartoum was dead,—was dead,—that two steamers were rock-staked on the Nile outside the city, and that of all their crews there remained not one; and Khartoum was dead,—was dead,—was dead!

H. M. S. COSSACK.

IT was but recently that the new Dry Dock of the Port Trust was opened by H. E. Lord Harris and Lady Harris, and already it is satisfactory to note that Admiral the Honourable Sir E. R. Fremantle, K.C.B., desirous of testing its advantages, has had H. M. S. "Cossack," (Captain C. W. Cross), placed in it for cleaning, painting, and some trifling repairs. On Monday she was undocked after all her requirements had been satisfactorily carried out, and no doubt the local naval authorities, with the practical experience gained in this instance, will be able to render to the Admiralty information confirming the favourable reference recently made to the Merewether Dry Dock by the First Lord of the Admiralty, Lord George Hamilton, in which he pointed out the important advantages it afforded for docking, independent of tidal risk and inconveniences, large vessels of H. M.'s Navy of the "Royal Arthur" class, of which in addition to the one recently launched at Portsmouth by her Majesty, there are eight building in England. They are each 360 feet long 60 feet 8 inches beam with a mean draft of 23 feet 9 inches to 24 feet 9 inches. Their tonnage is 7,700 each. Some of these will before long be drafted on the East Indian station, and Admiral Fremantle will after the pains and interest he has taken in connection with dry docking the "Cossack," have all particulars in this matter at hand. The "Cossack" is a similar class of vessel to the "Royal Arthur," but of course very much smaller; she is a sister vessel to H. M. S. "Serpent," recently wrecked with such deplorable loss of life near Cape Finisterre. She belongs to a class of vessel very suitable if not intended for isolated action, possessing as she does great speed, considerable power of offence and defence, and her bow constitutes a ram of a formidable character. She leaves shortly for duty on the Arabian Coast.

M. GEORGES DURDY is bringing out the memoirs of Barras, which, a Paris correspondent says, he has extracted from the voluminous correspondence of that member of the Directory. It begins in 1796, and ends at Barras's death. There are, I am told, many interesting letters about Louis XVII., the Empress Josephine, and Napoleon.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

The first meeting of the newly-constituted Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon, Sir Henry Morland presiding. There were also present, Colonel Merewether, Colonel Wilson, Mr. E. B. Carroll, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Messrs. K. N. Kabraji, Moolji B. Bhurbhaya, Hurkissondass Narrotamdas, and K. N. Shroff.

ELECTION OF CHAIRMAN.

The Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram proposed that Sir Henry Morland be re-appointed Chairman of the Standing Committee during the ensuing year. He said it was a pleasure to him to ask Sir Henry to again accept that office as he had in the past discharged its more or less arduous duties with tact and had conduoted their business in such a manner as to make him a most acceptable chairman, and it was certainly to be hoped that he would be able to remain at the head of their Board.

Dr. Cowasjee seconded.

Sir Henry Morland remarked that whilst he appreciated the honour they had done him he would, however, be happy if any other member filled the office.

Mr. E. B. Carroll and other members eulogised the services of Sir Henry, and on the resolution being put it was carried unanimously.

THE NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS.

The Committee decided to ask the Corporation to give the necessary grant, shown in Memorandum No.29059, dated 26th March, 1891, from the Commissioner, forwarding report of the Chief Accountant, who stated that the estimated expenditure on the new Municipal building during 1891-92 was Rs. 7,66,444-0-7, including Rs. 1,27,942-10-5, being the unexpended balance of the grant for 1890-91, while the balance of the building fund on the 31st March would amount to Rs. 2,66,100-3-5. Requesting the sanction of the Committee and the Corporation to the Rs. 7,66,444-0-7 being met partly from the balance of the building fund, by the sale of Government paper in which it had been invested, and partly as an advance from the available loan reserve funds and other balances pending the raising during 1891-92 of the loan of Rs. 8 lakhs sanctioned on account of the work.

THE TANSA DAM.

A letter was received from the Commissioner, requesting the Committee to recommend the Corporation to sanction the payment to Messrs. Glover & Co., contractors for the Tansa Dam Works, of the sum of Rs. 9 ,000 to which they are entitled under clause 16 of their contract on the Engineer certifying (which he says, he will be able to do on the 1st April, 1891) that the whole work is complete. Also requesting sanction to expenditure on the Tansa Works being met from available balances in anticipation of the raising of the loan of Rs. 25 lakhs, which is required to meet the cost of the work as shown in the revised estimate. It was resolved to ask the Corporation to give the necessary sanction.

STATE ENGINEER FOR POREBUNDER.

A letter was received from the Commissioner, forwarding copy of Government Resolution No. 1673, Political Department, dated 13th March, on the subject of the appointment of Mr. J. J. B. Benson as State Engineer of Porebunder and requesting the Committee to recommend the Corporation to sanction an agreement being entered into with Mr. C. C. James for a period of three years from 1st April 1891, who has been appointed as Assistant Municipal Engineer in place of Mr. Benson.

It was resolved to ask the Corporation for the necessary sanction.

COST OF THE CENSUS WORK.

The following letter from the Municipal Commissioner was considered :—

Sir,—I have the honour to report that the total cost of Census work up to the end of February last is Rs. 21,856-12-5, and that Government have already paid their moiety, viz., Rs. 10,928-6-3. The Corporation will have to provide a further grant of Rs. 1,928-6-2, out of surplus cash balance to defray their share of the expenses, as Rs. 7,000 have already been sanctioned in their Resolution No. 1479, dated 22nd May last, and an additional grant of Rs. 2,000 was applied for on the 17th March, under this office No. 28198, to pay the enumerators. The cost of the Census work during the year 1891-92, as estimated by the Provincial Superintendent of Census Operations is Rs. 12,000, and I, therefore, request the Standing Committee to recommend the Corporation to sanction the payment of Rs. 6,000, from surplus cash balance, as their moiety. This does not provide for the printing of the report, which the Corporation will, of course, wish to have prepared and submitted to them. This item may be estimated at from Rs. 3,500 to Rs. 4,000, and the total amount, therefore, requiring to be sanctioned in 1891-92 will be Rs. 9,500 to Rs. 10,000.

On the motion of Mr. Mooljee, seconded by Mr. Hurkisondas Narotumdass, it was agreed that the Corporation be recommended to sanction in addition to the grants of Rs. 7,000 and Rs. 2,000 already made by the Municipality, the grant of Rs. 12,000 on account of Census operations in the City of Bombay, made up as follows :—Rs. 1,928-6-2, the moiety of the balance of the charges up to 28th February last, Rs. 6,000 the moiety of charges for establishment, &c, until the completion of the work during 1891-92 and Rs. 4,000 the estimated full cost of printing the report, Government sharing the whole of the expenses equally except the printing of the report.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHTING QUESTION.

The following letter from the Municipal Commissioner on the subject of experimenting in lighting the city with electricity.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward three tenders for the electric lighting of (a) The Crawford Markets ; (b) Hornby Row and Esplanade Road, from the Queen's Statue to the FitzGerald Lamp ; (c) Esplanade Road with the Crescent and Rampart Row as far as Wellington Fountain ; (d) Apollo Bunder Road and Pier ; and (e) Church Gate Street and Elphinstone Circle. These three tenders are all that have been received in response to advertisements in India, England, and America. It is obvious that the terms are not attractive. The invitation was for lighting for a term of two years. The invitation for tenders issued last year was for the same term. The only conclusion I can form is that the term is too short to excite competition. The tenders work out as follows :—Messrs. L. Fabro & Co., Rs. 1,19,435-1-1 for one year, or Rs. 2,38,870-2-2 for two ; Messrs. Ganz & Co., through Messrs. Volkart Brothers, Rs. 90,000 per annum, or Rs. 1,80,000 for two years ; Manchester, Edison, Swan & Co. offer plant for the purpose intended for £10,100, and for running and maintaining it £1,100, per annum, coal and water to be supplied by the Municipality. This tender works out at 1s. 6d. the rupee to Rs. 1,83,345, to which must be added the cost of coal and gas ; but it is not in accordance with the specification which did not call for plant to be purchased. It is clear to me that electric lighting cannot be undertaken on the basis on which we have hitherto proceeded, that is, by calling on firms to lay down expensive plant with no security that the contract will be continued or the plant purchased after two years. To arrive at our object, we must modify our method of procedure ; and after giving much consideration to the matter, I am of opinion that two workable alternatives present themselves—one that the Municipality should purchase the necessary plant and maintain it themselves, at a first cost, approximately of 2½ lakhs ; the other that they should contract with some firm of reputation to light for either one year or two as an experiment a very much smaller portion of the city than was at first intended. There seems to be among practical electricians some hesitation in pronouncing that street lighting in a tropical city under the climatic conditions of Bombay can be carried out with positive certainty of success. It is but a doubt, but until it is solved, I should not advise the Corporation to sink a large capital sum in the purchase of plant, though I am at present of opinion that should this doubt be proved to be groundless (as I think it will be), and electric lighting feasible the Corporation should ultimately keep the electric lighting in their own hands. But, in the meantime, I would recommend the adoption of the second alternative. We have in this city a firm—Messrs. Volkart Brothers—who are agents to one of the most eminent and successful firms of electricians in the world—Messrs. Ganz & Co. The Standing Committee will remember that the tender which they submitted last year was considered the most satisfactory and business like of all, and I have no doubt that if the work which I propose is entrusted to them, it will be as well and cheaply carried out as it is possible to be. I suggest that Messrs. Volkart Brothers, for Messrs. Ganz & Co., be asked to submit proposals for the electric lighting of Hornby Row from the Arthur Crawford Markets to (a) the Victoria Station, (b) the Floral Fountain. What we wish to ascertain is the practicability of street lighting, and for this reason I say nothing about the Arthur Crawford Markets. We know that they can be internally lighted with success. The money voted by the Corporation, and of which about Rs. 88,500 is available, will suffice, I believe, amply to meet the cost of this experiment, and the course I propose seems to me to present the best and earliest solution of a difficult question which has now been long pending, but which no attempt must be made to solve rashly or hastily. If the Standing Committee approve of this suggestion, I will ask Messrs. Volkart Brothers for estimates, which I will submit to the Committee in due course for their consideration.

Dr. Cowasjee considered that the time had not yet come for Bombay to go in for such luxuries as electric lighting. They had better wait and see what result was arrived at in London and other big cities where experiments were being made. Bombay had done very well in the past with gas.

Mr. Kabrajee : Question.

Dr. Cowasjee, continuing, said that it was not a question in his mind and he could see no reason why they should incur the expense.

Mr. Shroff was of the same opinion that the matter might be deferred for a year or two. They might however, still go on making annual provision in the budget of Rs. 30,000 and eventually carry out the experiments on a large scale.

Mr. Kabrajee considered that as the money had been provided for the experiments it ought to be spent. Bombay could not afford to await the result of experiments in other parts of the world. It was its duty to carry out experiments of its own and so keep pace with the times.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal considered that the city might wait for some time to come.

Mr. Carroll then moved and Mr. Kabrajee seconded that the Commissioner be asked to obtain from Messrs. Volkart Bros., Agents for Messrs. Ganz and Co., proposals for the lighting by electricity within the budget grant of Hornby-road from Arthur Crawford Markets to (a) the Victoria Station, and (b) the Frere fountain or so much of those roads as could be done within the grant, and that the estimates be submitted for the consideration of the committee when received. The motion was carried.

DR. PENTECOST REFUSED COMMUNION.

Dr. Pentecost writes to a friend that the Bishop of Calcutta has refused to admit him and his friends to communion. He was anxious to get the support of the High Churchmen, because the society class of Europeans are nearly all attached to the High Church order, and accordingly asked the Bishop and his chaplain to give him their co-operation. He goes on :—Our interview was entirely courteous on both sides and lasted an hour, with the result that the Bishop finally condescended to say that he wished God-speed to every effort made by any Christian for the salvation of men : but that he really could not give any personal fellowship to work that was not done under Episcopal authority. Later in the day I mentioned to one of the chaplains of the Cathedral that we were all thinking of coming to the early morning communion, to which he hemmed and hawed a little, and said that he was sorry that I had intimated my intention ; for, reluctant as he was to take such a position, he was afraid that he would have to refuse communion to me. When I asked him on what ground, he replied, simply and solely on the ground that I had not been confirmed in the Episcopal Church. He admitted that many persons in Calcutta did come who were not confirmed, and many who, being confirmed were not spiritually qualified ; yet in the one case they were supposed to know it, and in the other case the fact of confirmation was presumptive evidence that they were true children of God. At any rate, he told me not to offer myself at the communion-rail until he had consulted the Bishop. That evening I received the following note from the senior chaplain.

"Calcutta, Saturday night, Nov. 22.

"Dear Dr. Pentecost.—The Bishop thinks that, being avowedly not a member of the Church of England, it would be well that you should not come to communion to-morrow. But I hope you will not infer from this that he feels anything like antagonism to you or your work. Believe me, your sincerely,

WELBORE MACCARTHY."

I ought to say that the Bishop told me that though, strictly speaking, it was not lawful for him to do so, yet if I would promise not to participate in the Lord's Supper any place else (that is, with Dissenters) while I was in India, he would allow me to come to Holy Communion at the Cathedral. This proposition I declined with thanks, telling him that I would be glad to manifest my fellowship with the English Church if they would receive it, but I would not accept their fellowship on condition that I non-fellowshipped other Christians and non-churched other Christian Churches. So closed my interviews with Bishop and chaplains. I ought to say that the C.M.S. missionaries (that is, the missionaries of the Church Missionary Society) have given me cordial fellowship, except that they cannot open their Churches to me, which they regret.—From *The British Weekly* of 5th March.

A MERCANTILE CASE OF DEFAMATION.

Mr. Alexander Stevenson of Colombo, says the local *Times*, has brought an action against Mr. R. Remmers, Manager of Messrs. Volkart Brothers, Colombo, for the recovery of a sum of Rs 20,000 as damages for certain defamatory expressions and innuendos contained in the following letter written by the defendant to the plaintiff on the 6th of January last. The libel is founded on the letter in question which is as follows :—

Colombo, 6th January 1891.

Messrs. Stevenson & Sons, Colombo.

Re contracts 21-242 of 19-8-90. 21-603 of 5-11-90.

Dear Sirs,—We beg to acknowledge receipt of your letters of 24th of December and 5th of January—the former *re* Poonac under Mr. E. John's contract 21-242 and the letter *re* Oil under contract 21-603. We place little reliance on your assertion that the poonac is good, since Mr. G. A. Marinitch, to whom we sold 20 tons, says it is bad and refuses to take delivery of it, and since we ourselves as you know full well have been receiving of late several complaints about our shipments of your poonac, and since you yourself have admitted that you have given us poonac purchased in the market from natives at cheap prices disguised as your own mark K. M. under which mark you made the broker sell us the poonac. We know very well we have made a great mistake in adopting with you the same system practised by us with the other European oil millers of Colombo, i.e., to trust implicity to their word and to pay for the goods tendered by them without a strict control, in which system we have so far never been deceived by either Messrs. G. & W. Leechman & Co. or Messrs. Freudenberg, and Co. Such being the case, we abstain from carrying the dispute with you re contract 21-242 any further and request you to send the whole 70 tons of the poonac now lying with you under said contract to our Mutwal mills, crediting us with the difference in cart and boat hire. As to your contract 21-693, we are really surprised at your letter of the 5th inst. cancelling in a most arbitrary way the undelivered balance of about 29 tons. What were the reasons that induced you to take this step we don't know, the more so as you have every reason to be ashamed at the manner in which you executed both your last oil contracts with us No 21,-556 and 21,-603. The former you broke as you are aware and as we told you in your letter of 4th December ; with regard to the latter contract you made deliberately an incorrect statement by giving us on the 23rd December written notice that the balance of 29 tons oil due under the said contract was ready for shipment, sending us at the same time your bill for payment, whereas our Mr Bohlman on going over to your place found there existed no oil ready for shipment in your yard. Had we now in this case again treated you on the same footing as we treat Messrs. G. & W. Leechman & Co. Freudenberg & Co , and as it is customary between gentlemen here in Colombo, you would by your said letter and bill of the 23rd of December have induced us to pay you for goods which were not in existence. The incident needs no further comment ! ! Since your memo' of the 23rd of December we have never again had written notice from you that the 29 tons of oil were ready, although the time allowed you for delivery has passed : we now request of you to deliver the 29 tons without further delay to our Grandpass stores, and remain, Dear Sir, yours &c., Volkart Bros.

The plaintiff submits that, by the foregoing statements, the defendant means that the plaintiff cheated and was guilty of falsehood, dishonesty, and fraudulent conduct in his said business, by reason of which the plaintiff has been injured in his business as a merchant. Wherefore the plaintiff claims Rs. 20,000 as damages for the above defamation and for costs.

The case is not likely to come on for trial for two or three months yet.

It will be remembered, writes the *English Churchman*, that a great storm was raised in 1889 in Bohemia, in reference to the erasure, out of consideration for the Roman Catholics, of the name of John Huss from the facade of the new museum in Parague. The Young Czechs protested against this measure, and now at their request the Municipal Council of Prague has at its recent sittings discussed a proposal to raise a monument to the celebrated Reformer on the little Ringsplatz. The Roman Catholic Councillors vigorously opposed the proposition, and Canon Horowsky declared that the monument would be an insult to Catholicism. The motion was nevertheless adopted by thirty-seven votes against ten, the Old Czechs taking no part in the voting.

White and Striped Drill for Summer Clothing.—For the best and most durable Drills for Summer Clothing, apply to the Elgin Mills, Cawnpore.—Samples free.

THE PRESERVATION OF ANCIENT BUILDINGS.

Under the heading, "A Plea for the Preservation of Ancient Buildings," an "English Visitor in India" sends the following to the *Pall Mall Gazette* :—

"Are ancient buildings any good ?" This is one of the questions which, in the general upturning of thought which follows a visit to India, a traveller finds himself asking. What is the good of a tomb raised over a forgotten tenant ? What is the use of keeping up the palace, the mosque, the signs of the pomp and power of Akbar, whose government we displaced ? The existence of such buildings might almost seem to invite invidious comparisons. The Moslem got marble, they hewed it into blocks, they raised them aloft to form towers and domes, or they cut them with tracery as delicate as lace, so as to honour the holy dead ; the English get some cheap stone, they spend on it little money and less thought, and they raise it in honour of their Delhi heroes. Akbar built for himself a palace : he built it to last ; and he put near it his council-chamber and the great audience-hall, where every day he could hear the complaints of his people. The English Government settles itself in a tent or a bungalow, and its members live and talk as if they had no abiding city in India. Why, then, the question occurs, should the English Government concern itself to keep up ancient buildings ? Nevertheless, the Government in India has taken up the duty. Akbar's palace at Futipahr Sikri near Agra covers many acres of ground, and stands on a hill overlooking the plain. The palace includes the dwelling-houses of statesmen as well as the usual official departments. Government many years ago carefully whitewashed some of the principal rooms. Doubtless the means were effective for driving out the bats and drawing the native mind to the worship of sanitation, the new god which the English, like Nebuchadnezzar, have set up. Since, however, all of the rooms so treated were built of red-sandstone, and some engraved like a jewel-case, the treatment has not satisfied the critics. The old colour has been for ever destroyed, and the fine sharp tracery for ever blunted. Then came down the engineers—some of the men who had taken, as it were, rivers in their hands, turned their courses, and divided their waters—men who have been as giants raising up and pulling down. Some of them were sent to Futipahr. Their practical minds saw the use to which some of the buildings could be turned. "Brick up this opening and here is a fit office ;" "Pull down this wall and there is at once a house for an official." They made the changes, and were satisfied. Their work, however, was to preserve ; and again the practical mind came into play. There is one building called the Sultana's House. For its beauty and carving it may be called a gem ; every inch of surface within and without bears the mark of thoughtful fancy. Here on one panel is the representation of the Eastern vegetation where the flowing lines of palms and bamboo have been boldly cut into the stone ; here, in course above course, are varied forms of decoration which dazzle the observer and make him ask how the mind of man could evolve so much. This building was in danger through the draining of water through the blocks by which the roof is formed. The engineers have effectually stopped the damage. They have supplied in the place of the delicately carved stone good heavy blocks, such as those with which they pave water-courses. The substantiality of the work takes away any fear of future destruction ; but somehow it does not fit the rest of the structure.

After the engineers came the "restorer" in the person of a magistrate with artistic tastes. A magistrate's taste means much in India, as it very often means the taste of the fifty thousand people under his control. As he thinks, every one of his subjects tries to think ; as he likes, they try to like : and his work for good or for evil long lasts. There are few such positions left for any one who has ambition to govern men as that of magistrate or collector. When, therefore, it came to pass that a man with some notions of art was made collector of the Agra district, his influence was soon felt at Futipahr Sikri. He repainted the flower decorations which formed the dado in the saint's tomb ; he picked out with strong colours the design which had become faint along the aisles of the mosque ; he added large and bold medallians with strange devices to the base of the great dome. His work remains. The guides point out what——Sahib did, but the visitors sometimes wonder if it would not have been better to have left things as they were rather than introduce the vulgar note which is so strangely absent in the gorgeous East. Now in these later days the restorer has been followed by the man of science ; and an architect under the control of the Archæological Survey Department of the Indian Government is busy making accurate drawings of every building and every design. In another year there will be a permanent record of almost every stone made by a staff of draughtsmen, who work sometimes for six weeks to represent in ink the designs on a single pillar. The drawings are themselves marvels of care, and they force open the eyes of visitors to see what is in the buildings—to note the fertility of design where over such space there is hardly any repetition, to admire the accuracy of the workmanship, and to take in the unity of the whole construction. If they are made complete, there is little fear that any damage will follow from ill-advised restoration or careless neglect. If—here is the doubt ; Government may get tired of paying £1,200 a year to put an end to the work of the Archæological Survey in the North-West Provinces. At present all concerned are anxious. In some provinces the work has been cut short, and there is no knowing what a Government, intent on sanitation, may not give up. Twelve hundred a year is a small sum—spent over and over again in getting some return, in trying some experiment, in rewarding some chief—but not to be given for the sake of science or to any object which has no powerful support. Perhaps, therefore, Government may, after all, let Futipahr Sikri go to ruin ; and what, one asks again, is the use of keeping up such places ?

SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

The Town Council of this Society beg to acknowledge with thanks the following donations received from 1st January to 31st March, 1890 :—

	Rs.
H H the Maharaja of Mysore, G C S I	100
H H the Aga Khan	25
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart	25
The Hon'ble Mr F L Latham, M A	20
The Hon'ble Sir R West, K C I E	10
The Hon'ble Sir Charles Sargent, Kt, M A	10
The Hon'ble Mr Justice L H Bayley	10
Khan Bahadur C M Cursetjee, B A	10
Captain William Crowder	10
Mr S D Sassoon	10
Mr P Byrne	10
Mr Sorabjee Framjee Patel	10
Mr H Curwen	10
Mr C E Kane	10
C P C	10
F Y S	10
Mr R Gilbert	10
The Hormusjee Eduljee Cama's Charity Fund	5
Mr L Penny, C E	5
Mr J Janni	5
E W K	5
Mr F A C Rebello	5
Mr E B Carroll, M I C E	5
Mr Muncherjee Framjee Cama	5
Mr Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel	5
J P	2

Further contributions will be thankfully received by Mr. David Thompson, treasurer, and acknowledged in the local newspapers.

Clearly we must not judge the present winter by London experiences. A visitor who has passed two winters at Ilfracombie sends us the following account of the weather he has experienced. It is genial by contrast with London weather. From other watering places near home we have heard accounts of much the same character. "During December," says this Illfracombe correspondent, "we had the first fall of snow, a slight one, which lay on the hills for three days, but not in the town, and in January another slight fall, which melted as it fell. During the last two months we had bright sunshine for at least half the time. During February we had a whole month of bright sunshine, one day excepted, with nearly cloudless skies, a little hazy in the early mornings, but no fogs. On 31st Dec. last very good specimens of Marechal Neil roses were out, grown out of doors. Primroses and violets have been in bloom all the winter, and at the present time there is a profusion of spring flower. The hedges and some of the trees are already partly in leaf."

The sale of the Brayton Ives collection, the greatest sale of books ever held in America, has realized a total of only 125,000 dols., their original cost being 165,000 dols. The first edition of Shakespeare's collected plays, published in 1623, fetched 42,000 dols., and a first edition of Virgil, printed in Venice in 1470, was knocked down for 3,000 dols. The heaviest loss was in fifteenth century works and classics.

"A dirty house creates a strife between the good man and his wife." To secure peace use Sapolio. It is a solid cake of Scouring Soap. Try it.—Agents.—H. BALLANTINE and Sons, Hornby Row, Bombay.

OBITUARY.

EARL GRANVILLE, K. G.

The Right Honourable Granville George Leveson-Gower, K.G., Earl Granville, whose death is reported, was the eldest son of the first earl, born May 11, 1815, was educated at Eton, and Christ Church, Oxford, where he took his degree in 1834, became attache to the embassy at Paris in 1835, and was elected to the House of Commons for the borough of Morpeth in 1836, being re-elected in 1837. Early in 1840 he accepted the appointment of Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, which he held for some months, and shortly after took his seat as member for Lichfield. While in the House of Commons he supported the Liberal party, and was an able and consistent advocate of free trade. In 1846 he succeeded to the peerage, in 1848 was appointed Vice-President of the Board of Trade, in 1851 obtained a seat in the cabinet, and in Dec. of that year succeeded Lord Palmerston in the Foreign Office, retiring with the Russell ministry early in 1852. Lord Granville, who has held the offices of Master of the Buckhounds, Paymaster-general of the Forces, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and Treasurer of the Navy, was appointed President of the Council in 1853, and in 1855 undertook the ministerial leadership in the House of Lords. In 1850 Lord Granville acted as Vice-President of the Royal Commission for the Great Exhibition, of which he was one of the most diligent working members, and accepted, in the autumn of 1860, the Chairmanship of the Commission for the Great Exhibition of 1862. In 1856 Lord Granville was sent upon an extraordinary mission to the court of St. Petersburg, as representative of the English nation, at the coronation of Alexander II. Lord Granville, who retired with Lord Palmerston's first ministry in 1858, was re-appointed President of the Council (having failed in an attempt to form a ministry himself) in Lord Palmerston's second administration in 1859, and retired on the fall of Lord Russell's second administration in 1866. Lord Granville was made Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports in Dec., 1865. In Dec., 1868, his lordship accepted office under Mr. Gladstone as Colonial Secretary, and retained that position till July, 1870, when he was appointed Secretary for Foreign Affairs in succession to the late Earl of Clarendon. He occupied the latter position until the resignation of the Liberal Cabinet in Feb., 1874. At the commencement of the following year, when Mr. Gladstone retired from the leadership of the Opposition, Lord Granville became, by general consent, the leader of the Liberal party, Lord Hartington being chosen as its spokesman in the House of Commons. On Mr. Gladstone returning to power in May, 1880, Earl Granville again became Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Writing on his lordship a correspondent in the *Echo* said :—"Private Granville," with his musket at "the ready," and crying upon a suppositious frontier, "Who goes there ?" to a suppositious invader in a long coat and a spiked helmet, hit off a period in the career of the noble lord the subject of this sketch which formed the nadir of his diplomatic career. The picture is one of Mr. Tenniel's cartoons, it was a pictorial epic in patriotic alertness ; the British Foreign Minister was the hero of the situation and Lord Granville would have done well to have acquired the original drawing, for it represented the one conspicuous act of diplomatic assertiveness which was ever permitted to disturb his jejune career at the Foreign Office.

Granville George Leveson-Gower Earl Granville has seen as much of the public service as any man now living. He was in the House of Commons when Mr. Disraeli, in that famous bottle-green frock coat and white vest of the Dick Swiveller pattern, large-checked pantaloons, high black satin stock and network of chains, to say nothing of his pallid complexion, or of his long ambrosial locks, spoke that famous speech which converted an insolent failure into an insolent threat and prophecy. It was the 7th of December, 1837. Mr. Gladstone, an almost equally remarkable-looking young man, but for the bottle-green coat and white vest, set off with the high black satin stock, was a Tory ; the Member for Newark, and the rising hope of the unbending Tories of the time. Many great men, or men destined to become great, sat in the House on that day. Edward Lytton Bulwer was a Radical, and Daniel O'Connell, with what Mr. Disraeli called his "well-disciplined phalanx of patriots," and Sir Francis Burdett, who attributed to O'Connell a state of "terrorism" in Ireland "more powerful and dreadful than that which existed under Robespierre in France," and with whom patriotism was a synonym for "a source of gain." As we see Lord Granville to-day, we look upon a heavily-built, iron-grey man of genial lineaments, which time and much suffering from the malady according to statesmen and patricians and the age of three bottles have hardened into a plastic mould but have not destroyed. There is a bustling benevolence in his lordship's appearance which would instinctively commend him to the solicitude of the importuning mendicant. Lord Granville now is in the enjoyment of an honorary superannuation. He is leader of the Liberal peers by courtesy of precedence, but no more. He has done his work, has lived his life as becomes a man of 75. Lord Rosebery has taken his place as Foreign Secretary ; and should Mr. Gladstone ever form another Cabinet, Lord Granville will, of course, have a place in it ; but it will be in some secluded corner, where he will lie through "a perpetual aft'noon,"

Propt on beds of amaranth and moly.

But on the 7th of December, 1837 (Parliament sat in the winter in those days, O, ye modern haters of Autumn Sessions), Lord Granville was "young and curly," fair-haired, with a round, chubby face, feminine in its simplitude, the ancient archetype of our modern Mr. Herbert Gardner or the glorified forerunner of one of Sir John Millais's Saxon baby studies—all dimples and roses. The young nobleman had already given promise of a brilliant career by a speech which had preceded Mr. Disraeli's memorable failure. Lord Leveson, as he was known then, was the son of a distinguished diplomatist who received and earldom for his services as British Ambassador at Paris. It was there that Lord Leveson, as *Attache* to his father, obtained his first insight into public life. Educated at Eton and Oxford, he took his University degree in 1834. Returning from Paris, he entered the House of Commons, as Member for Morpeth, in 1836, and was re-elected for the constituency in 1837. Three years later he was appointed Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and elected for Lichfield. Six years later he succeeded to the earldom, and become Vice-President of the Board of Trade. In 1851 Lord Granville entered the Cabinet, and a few months later succeeded Lord Palmerston as Secretary for Forgeign Affairs, retiring with the Russell Administration in 1852. But recovering power in 1853, he was made President of the Council, becoming in 1855 Leader of his party in the House of Lords. In 1858 the Earl had the equivocal distinction of failing to form an Administration ; and when Lord Palmerston came back in 1859 he resumed his old place at the Council Office. His lordship, of course, was all through the administrative turmoils ending with the passage of the Household Suffrage Bill. When Mr. Gladstone obtained supreme power in 1868, Earl Granville became Secretary for the Colonies ; but in 1870 he returned to the Foreign Office as successor to Lord Clarendon. In 1880 he was given the same portfolio, and in 1886 that of Colonial Secretary. In addition to these high and distinguished posts Lord Granville has been Master of the Buckhounds, Chancellor of the Duchy, Paymaster-General and Treasurer of the Navy. He enjoys the honorary rank of Chancellor of the University of London, and Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports. He has been twice married, his first wife being the daughter of the Duke of Dalberg.

Lord Granville enjoyed for many years the distinction of being the neatest after dinner speaker in London—a sort of Anglicised Mr. Chauncey M. Depew. But this distinction Lord Salisbury, who now meets the noble earl at all the public dinners where serious politics are eschewed for the lighter arts of table rhetoric, seems bent upon attaching to himself. Lord Granville is nothing if not easy and graceful. He is not an aggressive speaker. His manner in debate is that of an accomplished fencing master who shows how an opponent might be killed, but who holds his hand at the precious moment of extinction. He prefers to give an opponent his quietus with a bare bodkin. His method is smiling raillery ; to meet a vigorous attack by the "springs" of Mr. Gladstone, but without the indispensable corollary "shrieks" of that remarkable debater. Lord Granville purrs his anathemas ; he purred in diplomacy ; he purred at the Colonial Office ; he purrs in the House which he adorns ; he purrs in polite Society. He is a man of diaphonous manners, much of which is due directly to the French school in which, as a young man, his lordship was brought up. At a glance or during unfamiliar official acquaintance, the earl's method of address might be mistaken for "the iron hand in the velvet glove." But with the exception of the suppositious incident upon that shadowy Indian frontier, Lord Granville's Foreign Office thunders have been largely mixed up with very small beer. The hand in the velvet glove has been found upon examination, to be not of iron, but rather of chalk. His lordship's despatches have been models of polite diction—eloquent examples of the "gentle art" of writing for an hour without saying anything. But the English of these literary nectarines was always unexceptionable. There is a story sometimes told in inimical party drawing-rooms that Lord Granville preferred to pen his most portentous despatches in his wife's boudoir amid the gay chatter of her ladyship's guests at her ladyship's kettledrum. Something like the following elegant admixture of the *fortiter in re* with the *suaviter in modo* may express this state of delightful official *abandon* :—"I should point out to your excellency, that it might not be possible for Her Majesty's Government"—"to cunningly devise a little surprise for Lady Daphne's christening, dear Countess"—"to accept the situation. Did I not hear of an impending surprise at Prince Gortchakoff's—I mean Lady Daphne's ?" cries the Foreign Minister arresting his hand. "Do tell me all about it, and calculate upon my offices." Then the little plot is unfolded, according to this evidently apocryphal chronicle of "diplomacy as she was writ" on Carlton House-terrace in the years 1870-74 and 1880-85. Lord Granville would drink tea and listen, and laugh, and suggest in his low, green-baize-door tones, and then he would resume his despatch and proceed to its conclusion, subject to such elegant interruptions as the bower of patrician conspirators conceived. The story is caricature rather than malevolent. Lord Granville's career has been studiedly leisurely. It has been perfectly harmless ; and he himself is eminently graceful and charming. There is nothing recorded to his discredit, and posterity will read of him as a blameless nobleman.

FABIANS IN ENGLAND.

What is the meaning of the name, and what are the objects of the Fabian Society ? "Verax" in the *Manchester Guardian* thus replies :—The Fabian Society may be said to represent a principle and a method. The principle of the Society is Socialistic, and its members are Socialists. They ascribe the wide differences which exist between different classes of the population as regards wealth, material surroundings, and intellectual attainments to the fact that land and capital are in private hands, and in order to make men equal in these respects they propose to transfer land and capital from private hands to the community at large—that is, to the State. At present those commodities are said to be monopolised by a comparatively small number of persons. The landlord charges rent for the use of his land and lives upon it, doing no work himself. Under the name of rent he takes as much money as he can get, and how much this shall be depends upon how many are ready to compete as tenants. Thus the actual cultivator, besides maintaining himself and his family out of the produce of the soil, has to pay over a portion of the produce to the owner, who is enabled to live in idleness. The capitalist builds factories, lay down machinery, and engages workpeople, to whom he pays wages ; but he makes interest on his capital, and profits in addition to interest, and in these the workman has no share. He has the wages he has bargained for, or rather perhaps has been obliged to accept, and nothing more. This it is contended, is an inequitable arrangement. There ought to be no landlords and no capitalists. All ought to be workers, and all ought to share equally in the produce of their labour. There would then be no rich persons and no poor. There would be sufficient for everybody, and all would share and share alike. The way to attain to this end is, we are told, for the State to become the sole landowner and the sole capitalist ; to carry on all industrial operations, whether of agriculture, manufacture, or trade, for the common good, and divide the "proceeds."

These are the objects aimed at by the Fabian Society, but it does not expect to attain to the whole of them at once. The land and the larger branches of industry are ready for immediate transfer, but it will take some time to deal with the smaller occupations of the people on the same plan. Hence many of the common trades and retail businesses may continue to be carried on as they are now. But this is only to be regarded as a provisional arrangement. When the new system is thoroughly established it will gradually extend itself to all transactions which relate to the exchange of commodities, and especially to the employment of labour. There will be no private capital, no private profits, no private enterprise ; the State, acting perhaps through municipal and county councils, will take possession of all the instruments of production and all the channels of distribution, and the distinction between the employer and the employed will disappear. We shall all alike be the workmen of the State, and have to earn our bread before we eat it. The process is thus to be a gradual one, and this partly explains the Society's distinctive name. To understand it fully we must go back to our school days and Hannibal's invasion of Italy. After the disastrous battle of Lake Thrasymene, where a Roman army was annihilated, the Romans chose Q. Maximus Fabius as Dictator, and entrusted to him the task of making head against the invader. Fabius was a cautious man. He thought it more important not to lose a battle than to try to win one at once. He kept his army on the hills while the Carthaginians were ravaging the plains, contenting himself with harrassing their operations and falling upon them unaware whenever a favourable chance was offered, till a time might come for delivering without much risk a crushing blow. This method succeeded in the end, and "Fabian tactics" have since been held in honour as the safest if not the most glorious method of achieving a final triumph over a formidable foe. The Fabian Society borrows its name from the Roman Dictator because it adopts his slow and cautious method in the contest it is waging with the existing institutions of society. It wishes to succeed, and believes that in order to succeed it is best to go to work patiently and systematically. In this respect it differs from another class of school of Socialists who have the same objects in view, some of whom have been heard to utter many dreadful things. There has been talk at times of calling the population into the streets, of putting rifles and swords into their hands, and of endeavouring to overturn society by physical force. That, of course, would bring the military on to the scene, and perhaps lead to the arming of one half of the population against the other half, with such direful results as may be imagined. The Fabian Society eschews this method ; it descries a safer and surer path to victory.

But this, be it understood, is only a counsel of prudence. The Fabian Society has no objection to use force. It hopes to be able some day to use force, but it will do so in the name of the community, by the aid of law, and with the greater part of the population on its side. It sees all the instruments it requires lying ready to its hands in the political arrangements of the Constitution. The United Kingdom is now a democracy. The power which was once monopolised by the aristocracy, and after the Reform Act of 1832 was transferred to the middle classes, is now largely in the hands of the people. The new system, notwithstanding the reforms of 1868 and 1885, is as yet far from being complete ; but even as it stands it is a powerful instrument for accomplishing any change that may seem desirable to the great body of the people, and it may be made still more efficient by the carrying out of a few supplementary reforms. But in theory the mechanism is complete. The great object is to convert the people to the principles of Socialism, and should this be accomplished it will be easy to give effect to those principles by the forces of the State. Liberal leaders, we are told, are dreaming of a political democracy, but the thing at which the Fabian Society is aiming is a Social Democracy, in which the political machinery will be used chiefly, if not exclusively, for social ends. One of its maxims is that there can be "no remedy without political change;" another is that "political power is not an end in itself, but only a means to an end," With some old fashioned thinkers the all-sufficient end is freedom, carrying with it an exaltation of the individual consciousness, as well as a development and a training of the attributes of citizenship in the work of self-government. Of late years the sphere of State action has been extended. The change has taken place with the general assent of all parties, and there are few who would wish to see it brought back within the limits which were assigned to it a generation ago. Where social evils clearly result from an abuse of private rights, it is but just that those rights should be duly restricted and controlled, since it is of the very essence of civilisation that we should so exercise our rights as not to infringe upon the rights of others. To this extent all are agreed ; but Socialism, as understood by the Fabian Society, goes much further, or rather it enters upon a new domain, and lays down principles which have never yet been put into operation any where, nor met with any recognition, except from a few theorists, involving as a first step a denial of the right of private property, which it is usually supposed to be one of the objects of any civilised government to protect. When Socialism is clothed with the authority of the State, land and machinery will be "socialised," or "made the property of the whole people, in order to do away with idle owners and keep the whole product for those whose

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

The Monarch, to which has been entrusted the laying of the Anglo-French telephone cable, is one of the finest of the smaller cable ships. She was built on the Clyde in 1883 for the work of laying and repairing the Post Office cables. Till then it had all been done by chartered vessels. The new cable is a good one, exceedingly flexible for its diameter, and a credit to the makers. The weight of the copper conductor in each core is 160lb. per nautical mile, and that of the gutta-percha coating is 300lb. per knot. The four cores are wound round each other in a spiral or strand to obviate the effects of "induction" from one to the other. The spiral arrangement allows the induced currents to annul each other.

For the same reason the copper land wires on each side of the Channel are made to twist round each other once every 280 yards. This is done by shifting the positions of the wires on the arms carrying the insulators. They are shifted at every pole, that is to say, every 70 yards, and at each fourth pole a wire recovers its original position with respect to the rest. The wire on the English side weighs 400lb. per mile, and on the French side 600lb. per mile. The speaking is excellent—on both of these land lines.

It is intended to try all the best telephone apparatus on the line before it is opened to the public, so as to select the best for future use. The Post Office apparatus, which is known as the Gower-Bell, is certainly one of the best, and some consider it superior to the Blake-Bell. The Ader apparatus is used on all the French telephone lines, and French electricians have come to London with it, while Post Office electricians have gone to Paris with the Gower-Bell, in order to try them both. After these experiments are over, it is intended to try the various systems of telegraphing over the lines at the same time as they are being used for speaking by telephone.

If these experiments are successful, the new lines will be doubly serviceable. They will serve for speaking through by day, and for the Wheatstone apparatus simultaneously. At night they will be almost entirely used for telegraphing. Most likely another London-Paris telephone line will be built and another cable laid before long, if the results are as good as they promise to be; and it is also probable that a demand will arise for a telephone line between Glasgow and Belfast, with a cable between Portpatrick and Donaghadee.

Mr. J. C. Hodges, of Morristown (Tennessee), has started a theory to the effect that the moon is not a sphere, but an egg-shaped body, with its small end directed towards the earth. The moon always presents the same surface to our view; but by examining the excellent photographs of it now to be had Mr. Hodges has arrived at the above conclusion. The avoid form is, he thinks, the result of the centripetal force of gravitation in the mass of the moon and the attraction of the earth. The lights and shadows of the moon in its different phases are, in his opinion, incompatible with the theory of a spherical shape.

An interesting case of diagnosis by applying a knowledge of celebral localisation is reported from France. A man shot himself in the right temple with a revolver and was brought to M le Dentu. On being questioned, he could not speak from aphasia, although his tongue was not paralysed. Knowing that the seat of language is in the posterior part of the third cerebral circumvolution of the left lobe of the brain, M. le Dentu concluded that the ball had penetrated to that region. Besides the aphasia, there was a partial paralysis of the inferior facial nerve, and he inferred that the ball had struck the centre of the facial movements before proceeding to the circumvolutions. The man died on the fourth day, and the autopsy performed showed that M. le Dentu was correct in his surmises.

Dr. Neilson, of Norway, states that the fisherfolk of Bergen have for over 500 years inoculated whales with bacteria in order to kill them. The whales enter a firth near the town, and are driven into a narrow bay. A net is then stretched across its mouth, and the whales shot with poisoned arrows. After a day or two they become sickly, and are easily despatched. The arrows inoculate them with a disease like "sympathetic anthrax," and when pulled out of the wounds are fit for another hunt.

The sea island cotton of Tahiti is a beautiful silky fibre, but difficult to manipulate. We learn, however, that M. Raoul, a French colonist of Tahiti, has succeeded in growing a hybrid variety, obtained by crossing the sea island cotton plant with the wild cotton shrub of Guadaloupe. The journals of Tahiti give a glowing account of the fibre and the richness of the yield.

Opals of a finer quality than those of Mexico have been discovered near Moscow, in the State of Washington, U.S., close to the Idaho Railway. They were found by some labourers while digging a well in a wheat field, the mother rock being a basalt wacke. Opal is an amorphous hydrated silica, and is deposited from water. The finest specimens of the gem or precious opal come from Hungary, but those of Mexico are very fine. The fire opal of Zimapau, in Mexico, is transparent and of a deep red, being coloured by oxide of iron. Small veins of opal have been found in several parts of the United States.

The Société des Forges et Chantiers de la Mediterranee are experimenting with the working of ordnance by means of electric motors, and three men-of-war, now being built for the Chilian Navy, are to be provided with their system. All men-of-war are now fitted with the electric light, and it is easy to work the guns from the same generating dynamos, the current being led to the electric motors, which transform it into mechanical power and work the guns. A separate motor is used to elevate or depress the gun and to move it horizontally. The chief advantage of the system is in saving time.

A small electric lamp for use in developing photographs has been brought out by M. Radiguet, 16, Boulevars des Fulles-du-Calvaire, Paris. It consists of a voltaic battery of three bichromate of potash cells, which supply a small incandescent lamp attached to the battery and capable of adjustment in any position. The lamp is enclosed in a case containing a silvered reflector to project its rays outward and the front of the case can either be covered with clear or coloured glass at will. Red glass is generally used in developing; but other kinds may be employed.

A band of Dahomians has arrived at the Jardin d'Acclimatation, Paris. They belong to two neighbouring nations, the Dahomians proper, and the Egbas. The former come from the interior of the country, the latter from the coast. They have long been enemies, but are now at peace. The Egbas have a simian profile and a dark brown tint. They are honest, intelligent, and gentle. They are under the middle height and not very muscular. The Dahomians are handsomer and stronger, but falser in character. They are astute, cunning, thievish. The famous Amazons are represented in the company by friends who have been instructed in their exercises. Being a guard of honour to the King they have not come themselves.

Colonel Stewart, the British Consul-General at Tabreez, has called attention to a curious system of lakes in that region, situated above the sea-level. Lake Urumia, the largest of these, is 4,100 feet above the sea, and lies in the Persian province of Azarbaijan. It is 84 miles long by 24 miles broad and is much salter than the Dead Sea. The water contains no less than 22 per cent. of salt and nothing lives in it but a small jelly fish. The climate of the region in summer resembles that of India, and in winter that of Canada.

Regarding the death of Mr. R. L Antrobus,—"a Parson" writes to the *Times*:—"Some time ago I happened to be examining my revolver in my bedroom rather early in the morning. I was looking down the barrel to see if any of the chambers were empty, and, to do this, kept turning the chambers round. I suddenly remembered the danger of this course and turned the barrel down, and the very second I did so the revolver exploded and the bullet lodged in the wall. Had I not deflected the point of the barrel when I did, the bullet must have pierced the brain. No one had heard the explosion when I asked, and all the friends I mentioned the incident to assured me they would have considered it an undoubted case of suicide. Most likely that would have been the general verdict, and yet it would have been purely accidental."

A Reuter telegram from Durban says:—Intelligence has been received here that, owing to alleged neglect of the port regulations, the Portuguese authorities at Beira have seized the equipment, comprising arms, ammunition, six months' provisions, and two boats, of a hunting party from Durban, who were on their way to Mashonaland. Two of the members who have returned here declare that the party was badly treated by the Portuguse, having been left without food or water for twenty-four hours. The others remain at Beira in a destitute condition.

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Bacchus pulled himself together; Venus felt herself again.
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If they suffer any ailment, since they can get ABBEY'S SALT."
Pleasant 'tis, and most refreshing, and disease it keeps away.
I myself shall, in the future, take one glassful every day;
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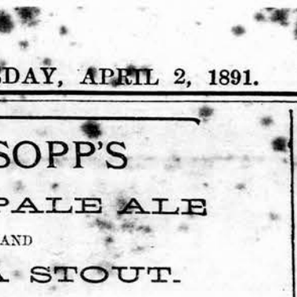

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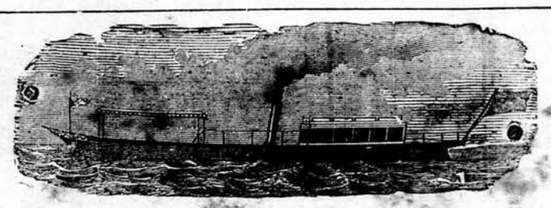

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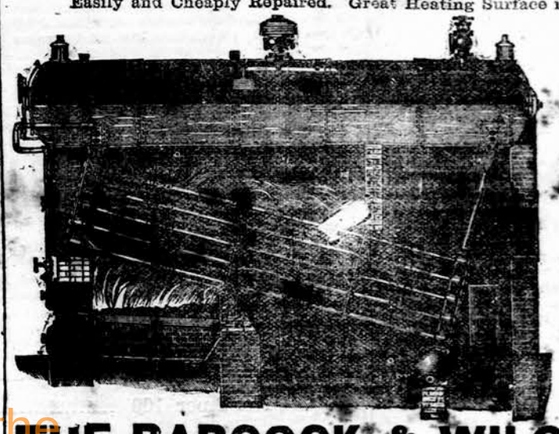

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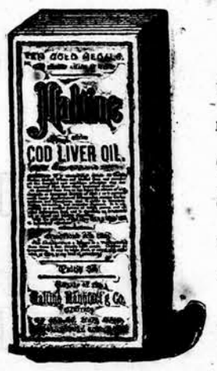

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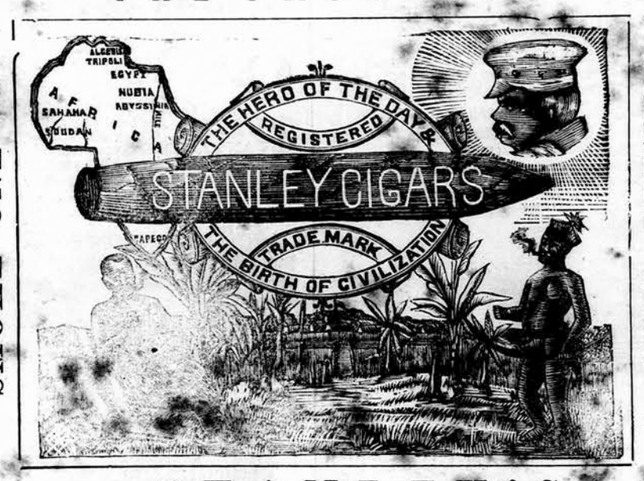

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